The Literary Digest

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Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Condition of the Democratic Party . . . 623
Portraits of Newly Elected Governors 623-5
Interesting Features of the State Elections 624
Meaning of the New York City Vote . . 626
Some Election Snap-Shots 626-7
President Roosevelt's Influence in the Election 627
Portraits of Editors of Representative American Newspapers 628
Race Separation in Street-Cars 628
Valedictory Articles by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton 629
Insurance and Crime. 630
Topics in Brief 630

LETTERS AND ART:

Mr. Howells on Reading for Girls . . 631
The Devil in Poetic Representation . . 631
Eskimo Art and Literature 632
Pictures Drawn and Engraved by Eskimos 632
Mrs Fiske's New Sacred Drama . . . 633
Zola's Defeats and Triumphs 634
An Austrian Monument of Dante . . . 635

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Is Great Stature a Disease? 636
How to Cause Transparent Bodies to Disappear 636
Identification by Finger-Prints . . . 637
Scientific Word-building Extraordinary 637
Does Water Dissolve Glass? 637
Artificial Marble 637
Powdered Milk 638
Evolution of the Lighthouse 638
Organisms that Destroy Glass 638
Science Brevities 638

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

What Did the Jews Borrow from the Babylonians? 639
Dr. Heber Newton and the "Passing" of the Broad-Church Movement . . 639
Hymnology Reviewed by an English Peer 640
America's Neglect of Religious Opportunities in the Philippines 641
Religious Condition of Italy 642
Religious Notes 642

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Pursuit of the Mad Mullah 643
Defying the Constitution in Australia . 643
Separation of Church and State in France 644
Cartoons: Aspects of the Situation in Germany 644
Denmark's American Peril 645
William II. and Edward VII. 645

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY . 647-8

Reviews of: "The Conquest of Rome" (Serao); "Daniel Webster" (McMaster); "Kulóskap the Master, and other Algonkin Poems" (Leland and Prince); "The Ragged Edge" (McIntyre); "In the Gates of Israel" (Bernstein); "Edges" (Woods); "The Home Under the Sea" (Pemberton).

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 651
Current Poetry 651
Personals 652
More or Less Pungent 654
Coming Events 656
Current Events 656
Chess 658

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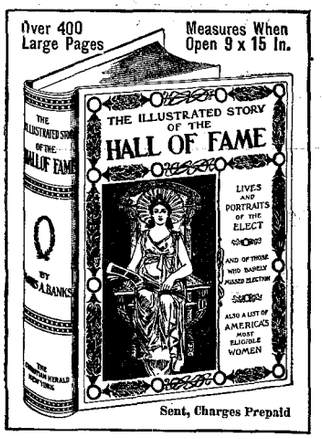
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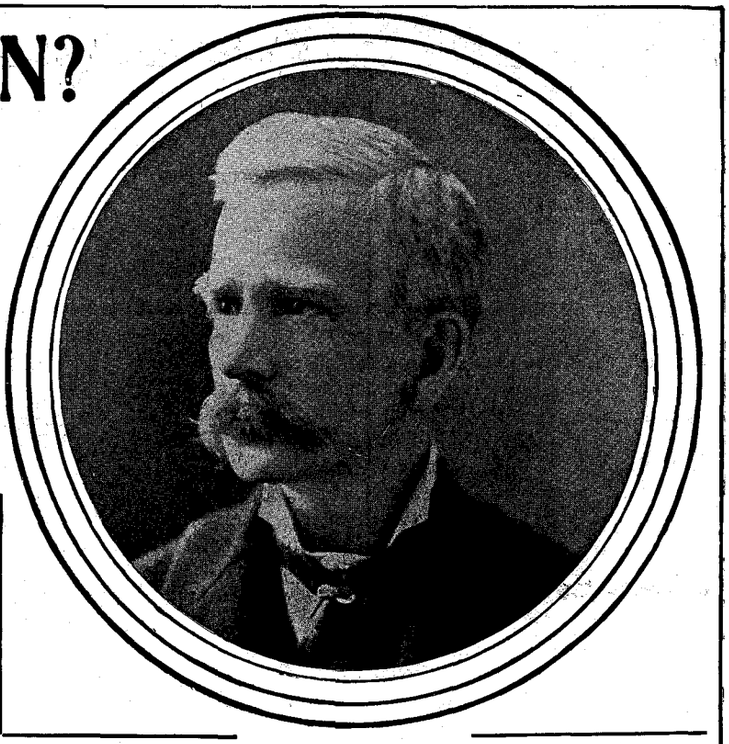

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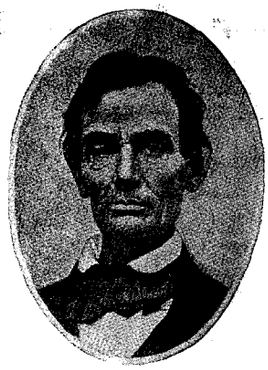

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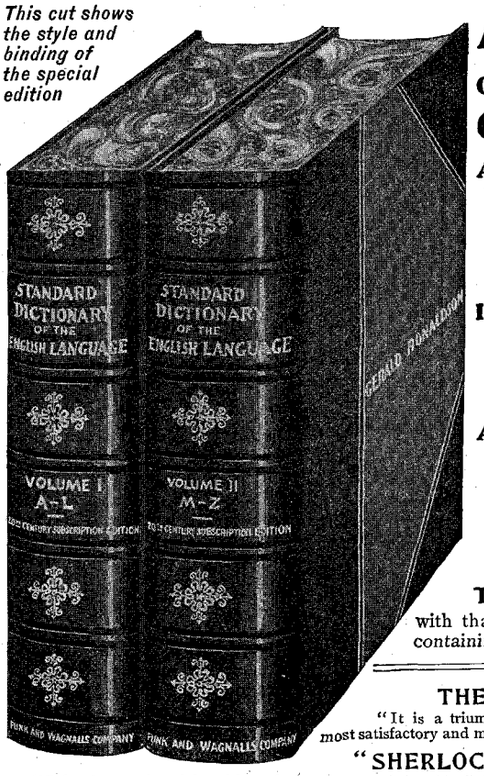
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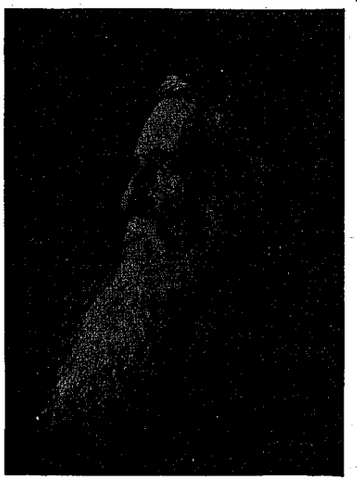

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As a critic and lover of art *The St. James Gazette* says:

"He had the indispensable qualities of the artist—the love and inner vision of beauty, and the power of giving form to what he felt." While Mr. M. H. Spielmann, the well-known critic, in the *Magazine of Art* says:

"For sixty years the work of John Ruskin has been before the world. In spite of the change of thought and the development of ideas, he holds his empire still—not upon the artist and the student so much as the greater circle of the readers and thinkers of the world." Ruskin's chief mission, Mr. Spielmann remarks, was "to proclaim the gospel of art and the beauties to be found in the works of others."

Of Ruskin's insight into nature, a writer in *The New York Tribune* says:

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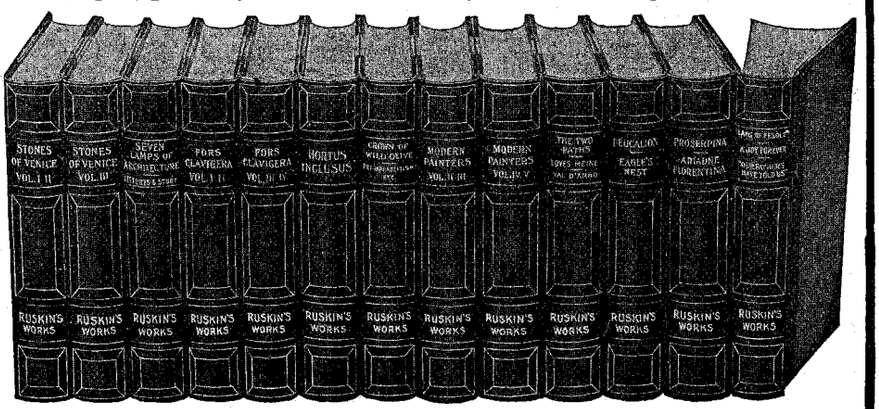
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VOL. XXV., NO. 20 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 15, 1902. WHOLE NUMBER, 656

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

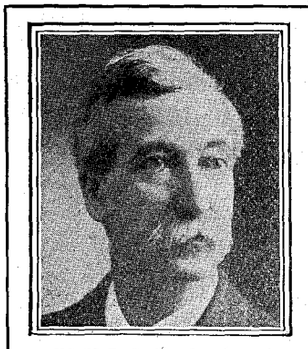
CONDITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

"THIS day has furnished proof," said ex-President Cleveland on election night, "that a harmonized Democracy is at least able to meet the enemy with its old-time enthusiasm." Altho this meeting with "the enemy" resulted in the Republican control of the next Congress by about 22 majority, and the loss of Colorado, Montana, and Idaho to the Republicans, the Democrats capture Delaware and Rhode Island and cut down the Republican majorities in Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. In New York, some of the Republican papers admit that if Judge Parker had been the Democratic candidate, he would probably have been elected governor, and would have become the logical Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1904. Instead of developing a new Presidential candidate, however, the campaign is believed by some papers to have eliminated those already in the field. David B. Hill was popularly supposed to be looking forward to nomination in 1904 as the reward if his candidate carried New York, which he failed to do. Mr. Bryan made an elaborate speech-making tour in the West, but, says an Omaha despatch to the New York *Herald* (Ind.), "not a candidate in whom Bryan was interested and for whom he spoke was elected." Some have said that Mr. Bryan was training Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, to be his successor; but Mr. Johnson's candidates were defeated last week in Ohio by more than the usual Republican majority. Not all the Democratic papers, however, look upon the elimination of these leaders as a loss. Says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.):

"It is clear that the Democratic party comes out of the campaign in a much better shape than it has been in for a decade. It has practically put behind it the vagaries of Bryanism and has united on the tariff issue, and it has made great gains. If it continues in this course its prospects for usefulness to the country and of success for its principles is decidedly encouraging."

With Mr. Bryan, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Hill presenting quite diverse views to the Democratic voters in different parts of the country, there is room for a difference of opinion as to what was the main issue upon which the party made its fight. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which in recent years has been more in sympathy with the Democratic party than the Republican, makes a careful and detailed review of the Democratic campaign, and says:

"It was a chaos of defeat, with here and there an upward surge toward victory, governed, however, by no discernible political tendency in the least general in its scope. It was the fight of a leaderless party, with terrible internal dissensions, with no common principle and no common aim. In one State there was an anti-plutocratic candidate; in the adjoining State, a candidate rank with the prestige of attempted syndicate exploitation of the people. In the one commonwealth, the party declared imperialism to be an issue; in the adjoining commonwealth that issue was considered only to be ignored. Here tariff reform was the paramount issue; there the issue was trust



LUCIUS F. C. GARVIN (DEM.), Governor of Rhode Island.

JEFFERSON DAVIS (DEM.), Governor of Arkansas. Reelected.

domination. Connecticut caution on the coal question became downright Socialism in conservative New York. Doubtless there has never been a time in America when the opposition party understood itself less than it does to-day; there never was a time when it was more variedly discordant and more magnificently unled. The Democracy can hope for no permanent success until it becomes one thing or the other, until it finds and unites upon its principles and gets leadership that is bounded by more than state or sectional lines."

The New York *American* (Dem.), whose editor, Mr. Hearst, has just been elected to Congress, proposes that the Democracy become a labor party. It suggests:

"The Democratic party must associate itself intimately and sincerely with the working people of this country.

"The trusts and the Republican party are allied, as everybody knows. There is a combination for profit and for financial rule between the great monopolistic corporations and the Republican leaders.

"If the Democrats would succeed, they must establish with the leaders of labor the relationship which the Republicans have established with the leaders of the trusts.

"In return for financial support the Republican party gives to the trusts—always predatory and usually illegal—full protection; the right to dictate laws and name executives.

"The Democratic party must join with the laboring citizenship of the nation—the backbone of the nation. The Democratic party must give to the man who works the encouragement, support, and the legal protection which the Republican party gives to the trusts."

It is a good thing for the party that it failed to win the congressional fight, declares the Boston *Herald* (Ind.). To quote:

"If the Democrats had been successful on Tuesday and had

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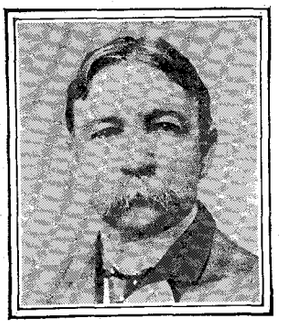

WILLIAM D. JELKS (DEM.),
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Governor of Texas.

elected, as they hoped to elect, a majority of the members of the national House of Representatives, all of the industrial reverses which the next two years have in store for us would have been laid to the account of this entirely powerless political party. The fact that prices in the stock market declined yesterday would have been counted a result of Democratic success, if Democratic success had been won. Now, for the purpose of fixing political responsibility, it is far better that the Republicans should be held entirely accountable for whatever may occur between this time and election day, 1904. If they could share responsibility with the Democrats, or could make a pretense of throwing responsibility upon the opposition party, they would lose no time in doing so. As it is, they must bear the undivided responsibility for the mistakes that their government has made and is likely to make during the next two years, and for the changes in industrial conditions which we feel certain will make themselves potently felt long before these two years are over. We firmly believe that the Democracy is in a much better position to elect, two years hence, a President of the United States, and a majority in the lower branch of Congress, and make at the same time a long step toward acquiring possession of the United States Senate, than it would be if it had elected a sufficient number of its congressional candidates to give it next year the control of the House of Representatives."

INTERESTING FEATURES OF THE STATE ELECTIONS.

THOSE features of the state elections that appear to interest the newspapers most are the Democratic capture of Rhode Island and Delaware, the Republican capture of Colorado, Montana, and Idaho, and the close result in New York. In New York there was a picturesque contest between New York City and the rest of the State that has caused considerable remark. One-half of the population in round numbers is in the metropolis, and one-half is "up-state." The metropolitan half sent a Democratic "tidal wave" of 122,000 plurality up to the Harlem River, only to see it met and overcome by a Republican wave of about 135,000 plurality from the smaller cities and rural districts. New York City is growing much more rapidly than the rest of the State, however, and a few years may see its present position of dependence upon the up-State will reversed. The Republican leaders are feeling uncomfortable, it is said, over the election of a Democratic attorney-general, who owes his victory to his indorsement by the Prohibitionists, who gave him about 25,000 votes. In Pennsylvania the usual charges of corruption and ballot-box stuffing are being heard, but the majority of Judge Pennypacker, the Republican candidate, is so large (about 150,000), that the Philadelphia *Ledger*, a paper that opposed him strongly in the campaign, remarks that "the result could not have been affected by votes illegally cast, however numerous these may have been." Most of the papers outside of Pennsylvania make pitying remarks upon the political condition of that commonwealth and its subserviency to Senator Quay, but the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.) calls the election "a distinct triumph for the best citizenship of the State," and the Harrisburg *Telegraph* declares that Pennsylvania has "again proved herself steadfast in the battle for human progress." In Massachusetts the Democrats carried on a determined campaign, spending, it is reported, a large sum of money. The Republicans won, but with a majority of 40,000, as compared with 71,000 one year ago. Both sides are reported as satisfied with this result. The Republican Boston *Journal* regards the reduced majority as merely "a return to normal political conditions," and "not a bad thing for the commonwealth." The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) says:

"In a sense, the battle this year was a preliminary skirmish. The Democratic candidate, Mr. Gaston, went into the campaign this year with the idea of reorganizing the party in this State. The main idea of the Democratic leaders was to get the party on a platform which would be taken generally as repudiating

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER (REP.),
Governor of Pennsylvania.

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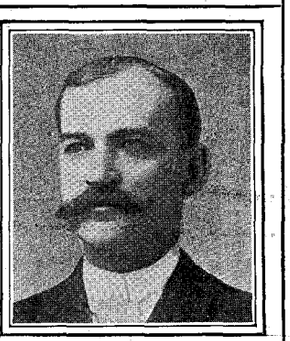

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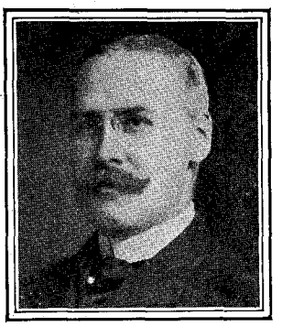

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JOHN L. BATES (REP.),
Governor of Massachusetts.

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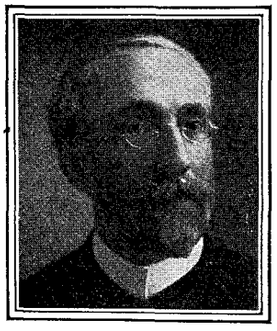
GEORGE C. PARDEE (REP.)
Governor of California.

SAMUEL R. VAN ZANT (REP.),
Governor of Minnesota.
Reelected.



DE FOREST RICHARDS (REP.),
Governor of Wyoming.
Reelected.

Bryanism, and to make a good party feeling throughout the State. Beyond that, Mr. Gaston did not expect much, this year, except to cut into the Republican plurality far enough to encourage the Democrats of Massachusetts to make their big fight next year."

The Democratic victory in Rhode Island is attributed by the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) to popular weariness "of General Brayton's ownership of the Rhode Island political field, and of seeing him take fees for blocking or hastening legislation." In addition to this resentment of boss rule, another reason is given by the Boston *Advertiser* in the following paragraph:

"The principal reason for this remarkable change in Rhode Island politics, so far as the head of the ticket is concerned, is local, not national. The legislature, at its last session, passed a ten-hour law for street-railway employees. This law the street-railway corporations refused to observe. There was, in consequence, a big strike. After it had gone on for a while, there were outbreaks of violence against 'scabs' that were brought in by the companies to fill the strikers' places. Governor Kimball sent troops to suppress the rioters. The striking employees claimed that this showed that in the governor's view the law must be obeyed by wage-earners, while employers were at perfect liberty to disobey it. It was charged that Governor Kimball made no effort at all to compel obedience to the ten-hour law. In this view a good many citizens of Rhode Island who are not of the wage-earning classes shared."

In Ohio the efforts of Tom L. Johnson to swing the State into the Democratic column ended in a Republican majority of something like 100,000, a mark that the Republicans have reached only once before in thirty years, which is as far back as the records at hand go. The Republican Cleveland *Leader* observes:

"The net result, in brief, is a crushing blow to Johnson and Johnsonism. Fads have failed to lure the voters of Cuyahoga County as strongly as they did last year. Circus methods have not paid for their cost. Ohio never looked more hopelessly out of reach of the Democratic party than it does after a campaign of the Johnson kind. The Republican victory is complete and monumental outside of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County, and it will serve, even here, to turn the tide against the man who has been able to have his own way in local affairs, for nearly two years, and has widened his ambitions without limit.

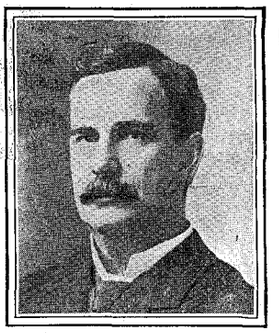
"Toledo is clearly done with Jones. Columbus has had enough of Democracy. Cincinnati was never anywhere near so heavily Republican. Cleveland is headed in the same direction, at last."

The Republican papers are also rejoicing over what a New York *Tribune* headline writer happily calls the "Winning of the West." The Philadelphia *Press* says of this feature of the election:

"One of the most significant results of last Tuesday's elections is the proof they give that the States west of the Mississippi River, from having been nearly evenly divided in 1898, have become almost solidly Republican. There are fifteen States in that region, of which the Republicans carried eight four years ago and the Democrats seven. This year the Democrats carry only one of the fifteen States.

"The following table gives the majorities in each of these States in 1898, the previous mid-Presidential year, and in 1902:

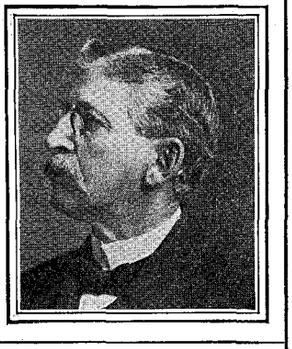
States.	1898.		1902.	
	Republican.	Democrat.	Republican.	Democrat.
Iowa	62,500	.....	70,000	
Minnesota	20,000	.....	70,000	
North Dakota	7,800	.....	12,000	
South Dakota	.....	370	19,600	
Nebraska	.....	2,700	5,000	
Kansas	15,000	.....	40,000	
Colorado	.....	43,000	6,000	
Montana	.....	11,700	9,000	
Wyoming	1,400	.....	3,000	
Idaho	.....	5,600	7,500	
Utah	.....	5,660	6,000	
Nevada	.....	20	.....	500
California	19,000	.....	2,000	
Oregon	10,500	.....	17,000	
Washington	7,650	.....	12,000	
Totals	143,850	69,050	279,100	500



BENJAMIN B. ODELL, JR. (REP.),
Governor of New York.
Reelected.

JOHN H. MICKEY (REP.),
Governor of Nebraska.

WILLIS J. BAILEY (REP.),
Governor of Kansas.



AARON T. BLISS (REP.),
Governor of Michigan.
Reelected.

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"Four years ago the Republicans had a majority of 74,800 in these trans-Mississippi States, altho they carried only eight of them. This year they carry fourteen and have a majority of 278,600. The total Republican majority has nearly doubled, while the total Democratic majority has fallen off to an insignificant figure."

The following interesting figures on the Socialist vote appear in the New York *Sun*:

"The vote throughout the country of the Socialist party, with which is incorporated the Social Democratic party of the Greater New York, was so much larger on Tuesday than was expected as to surprise even the Socialists themselves. The greatest gains are in Massachusetts, where Wren, the Socialist candidate for governor, polled 10,671 votes in 1901, while Chase, the Socialist candidate for governor this year, polled 32,935 votes.

IS WHAT IF I WERE TO CR-R-RUSH YOU?
HE WON'T HURT ANYBODY DAT FEEDS HIM
GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE Nov. 4TH
CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS
G.O.P.
THE TRUSTS

STOPPING HIS MOUTH IN THE USUAL WAY.

—*The Philadelphia Record.*

"A member of the executive committee of the New York section of the party said last night:

"'In New York State the vote of the Social-Democratic party last year was 12,000. This year it is estimated in the neighborhood of 22,000. In the Greater New York it will be nearly 15,000 opposite 9,000 last year. In Pennsylvania the coal strike has increased the Socialist party vote far beyond what we expected. Last year it was 4,000; this year it is 20,000. In Ohio it has grown from 4,800 to 15,000. In Montana the vote last year was 500; this year it is 5,000. The estimated Socialist party vote throughout the entire country is 250,000.'

"The vote of the Socialist Labor party, or De Leon Socialists, shows an increase, but not so marked as in the case of the Socialist party. The vote for Assembly of the Socialist Labor party in Manhattan and the Bronx is 5,709 against 4,344 last year, and in Kings it is 2,498 against 1,554 last year."

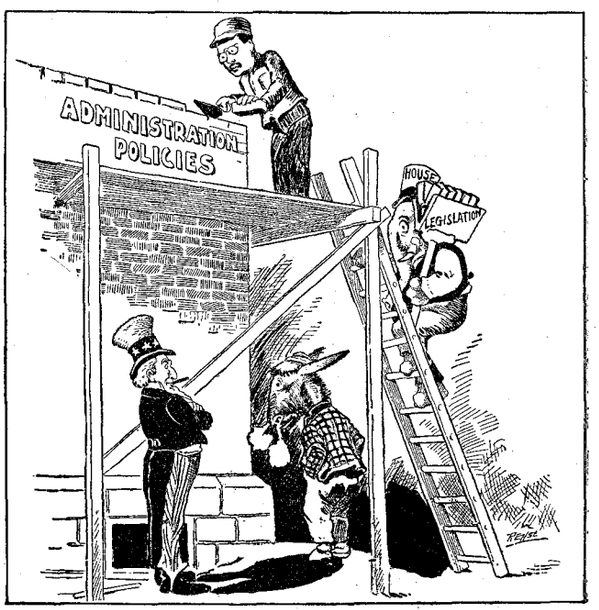
The Socialist New York *Worker* intimates that the Democratic party lost New York State, not because it was too Socialistic, but because it was not Socialistic enough. *The Worker* says:

"The 'respectable' papers say that Coler and Tom L. Johnson were defeated because of their leanings toward Socialism. They do not try to reconcile this claim with the fact that the real Socialist vote is enormously increased; it is easier to suppress that fact. The real explanation of the failure of Democratic politicians to win on semi-Socialistic planks is that the workingmen are learning to distrust the sincerity of capitalist politicians posing as 'friends of labor.'"

MEANING OF THE NEW YORK CITY VOTE.

THE only Democratic "landslide" in the country on election day was in New York City, where the Democratic vote for governor showed a plurality of 122,000 over the Republican vote. Never before, in the palmiest days of Tammany Hall, has the Democratic plurality touched so high a mark; while Governor Odell's vote in the city ran 70,000 behind his vote of two years ago, but was substantially the same as Mr. Roosevelt polled in 1898. Out of seventeen congressional districts in the city, the Republicans carried only two. The blame for this unmistakable Democratic verdict is given by most of the New York papers to Mayor Low, whose administration has caused "widespread and deep dissatisfaction," according to the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, one of the journals which supported him in his campaign last year. The New York *Evening Post*, another journal friendly to the Fusionists, also appears to think that the reform mayor needs a little reformation. It says:

"Mayor Low solemnly promised to remedy the police conditions in this city if elected. Such improvement as there has been is of the slightest, and whatever his reasons, Mr. Low continues to retain in office an incompetent commissioner, and seems ready to give up the task of police reform as hopeless. Dives, brothels, gambling-hells flourish with police connivance as before, and violations of the liquor law continue. In Brooklyn a reputable reform organization reports things worse than under Devery. The conduct of the trial of Chief Croker has disgusted friends and foes alike. The civil-service commission has



THE DONK: "Fire the hod carrier and give me the job."
THE FOREMAN: "I gave you a job once."

—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

only just begun to emerge from a state of helpless inefficiency, and there is a well-defined feeling that entirely too much thought is given to the political bearing of administrative questions by various officers of the city government. Yesterday's vote shows what odds are to be overcome in 1903. Only vigor and backbone in the City Hall and police department can insure success for the cause of decency and honesty."

Turning to Brooklyn, we find the following paragraphs in *The Eagle*:

"The immense vote against Odell here has food for thought in it which Mayor Low and his cabinet should understand. The impression which the Fusion administration has made upon the citizenship of Greater New York has been a vexatious and a nagging one. It has cheapened the contract price of pavements, but it has annoyed about every small shopkeeper with needless

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restrictions that have made him discontented. It has improved the style of municipal art, but it has made a war on petty signs which has suggested the minute industry that would pick up a needle and stick it to the eye in the cuticle of the man suspected of having dropped it. It has sought to put the system of education on a scientific basis, but it has jarred the affectionate relation between local schools and local homes. And it has also been censurably dilatory in the completion of new school structures or in the repair and improvement of old ones.

"It has done more—and worse. It has changed the numbering of houses on the tax lists, and put upon owners the responsibility for the correctness of its own changes, requiring them to see whether they are paying their own taxes or those of other men. It has revived long lapsed complaints against liquor sellers, which had been put to sleep and of which those against whom they were made were not even aware. It has administered the building laws in a way to arrest enterprise, chill invest-

ONE SEEMS TO SEE A DIFFERENCE AS THE VOTES ARE COUNTED.
—*The Columbus Evening Despatch.*

ment, and make complicated statutes a fretwork in which honest, unwitting, and unsuspecting owners or contractors were sure to get tangled. It has fooled with the police department on the platoon question in a way to make every bluecoat a walking missionary of discontent. Its prosecution of the fire chief has been persecution, to the general mind. It has enforced sanitary ordinances in a manner as technical, as annoying, and as unnecessary as could be devised. The house and home contact of citizens with their government has been made disagreeable, discouraging, and irritating.

"Instances could be indefinitely multiplied. Illustrations could be given in great number. But that is unnecessary. Citizens know that what we say is true. It has been their experience, or the conclusion forced on them from the experience of others. It has made them angry. It created in them the disposition to retaliate with their votes on the first opportunity. The retaliation has come. It was not logical to vent on a state ticket the resentment against a local government. Constituencies, however, are not logical. They are sentimental. At times their sentiment wears a savage front. This is one of the times."

About the only paper to come to the mayor's defense is the New York *Mail and Express*, which says:

"Mayor Low is not half-way through his work. It is true that he has not discharged every Tammany office-holder nor uprooted every Tammany evil. Civil-service laws enacted by Republican legislatures and indorsed by Republican conventions prevent him from doing the former, while if Tammanyism were so superficial that it would be completely overturned in nine months' time, there could not have been a very substantial basis for all the charges made last year against Tammany rule.

"The fact is that Tammanyism is so deeply rooted that no man, or group of men, could destroy it root and branch in so short a time. The work is being done as conscientiously and as rapidly as is possible. Every city official elected last year, or appointed since then, is laboring persistently to that end. As during Mayor Strong's term, the half-way period finds the critics numerous and blatant, but the work of reformation goes on just the same, and the people will await the results before passing judgment on them. They certainly did not do so, or pretend to do so, last Tuesday, whatever else they had in mind."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S INFLUENCE IN THE ELECTION.

PRIOR to the recent election, the remark was not infrequently made that if the Republican party escaped defeat, the escape would be due to President Roosevelt's personal popularity. Since the election, practically the same remark has been made in a number of the Republican and Independent papers. Several weeks ago, *Harper's Weekly* laid emphasis upon the differences between the President's attitude on various questions and that of most of the other Republican leaders. They "are opposed to any legislation in restraint of the trusts," are against the enforcement of the Sherman act, worship the Dingley law, and would not make an effective reduction in the duty on Cuban sugar and tobacco; his position on all these questions has been in antagonism to theirs. The writer continued:

"The power of one man thus to cover his party with the mantle of his own strength is unprecedented in the history of American politics. Other leaders have been stronger than their party, but

BURIED ALIVE.
Another Fatal Coal-Hole Accident.
—*The Chicago Tribune.*

by emphasizing the party's code. Roosevelt is strong because he differs from the leaders. And it is especially wonderful, and at the same time it makes the situation explicable, that his own strength is due to his approach to the principles of his party's adversaries. The Republican party is making this campaign sheltered behind opinions and principles which its own leaders discard and even denounce, most of which are the principles of its opponents. It is because the President does not agree with his party's leaders that he is as strong as he is; it is because he, and not one of the leaders, is the prospective Republican candidate of 1904, that his party has so excellent a chance of success at the coming election."

The day after the election, Senator Platt said: "President Roosevelt had much to do with holding the next Congress for the Republicans. Many who voted for Congressmen were at

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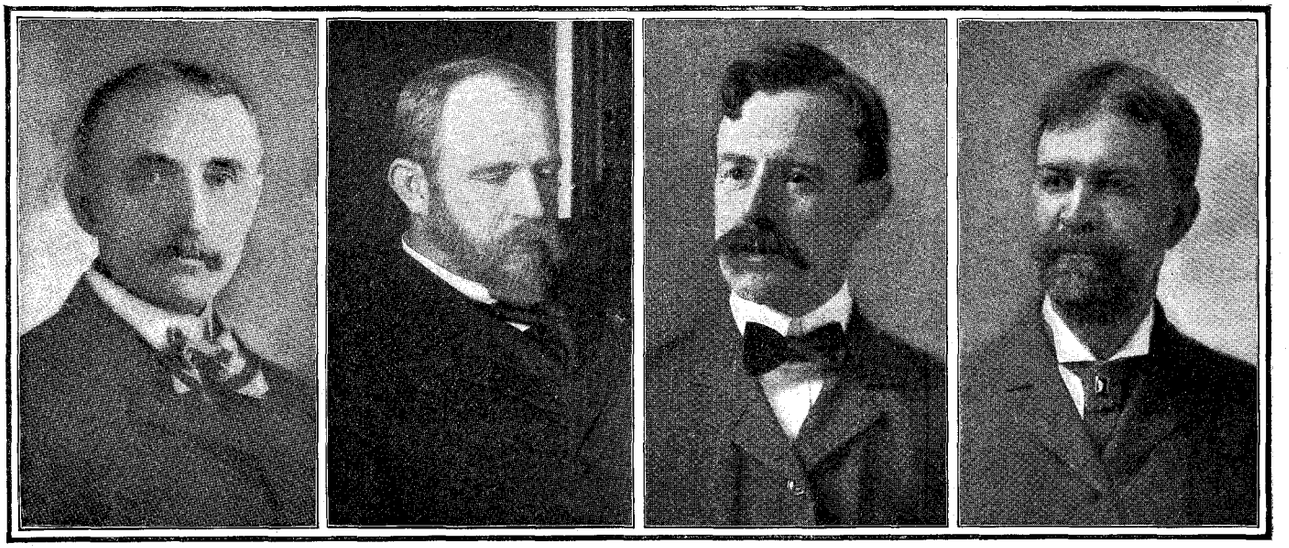

GEORGE F. DOBSON, *The Brooklyn Eagle.* | ST. CLAIR McKELWAY, *The Brooklyn Eagle.* | CHARLES W. BURPEE, *The Hartford Courant.* | CHARLES H. CLARK, *The Hartford Courant.*

EDITORS OF REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

heart voting for Mr. Roosevelt. I think the result will have an important and far-reaching bearing on the next national election." This statement is supported by many papers, most of them Republican. "The winning of Congress," says the New York *Press* (Rep.), "when we note how the cities behaved and when we examine the country returns, was quite as much a Roosevelt victory as the winning of San Juan and the winning of New York in 1898. It was largely a personal Roosevelt triumph." President Roosevelt is "the most valuable asset of the Republican party," observes the Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.). The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) remarks that "it would be interesting to learn how many of his countrymen who thought they were voting on Tuesday for Tom, Dick, or Harry, really voted, unconscious of the influence he exerted upon them, for Theodore Roosevelt, or rather for the policies they thought he would vote for if he were in their place." Other papers that regard the President's popularity as a factor in the elections are the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), the New York *Herald* (Ind.), and the *Journal of Commerce*. The Philadelphia *Press*, an uncompromisingly Republican paper, indorses the statement made by *Harper's Weekly* in the following comment:

"President Roosevelt led with his proposal for the investigation and regulation of trusts. For a decade the Sherman anti-trust law has been on the statute book. It has proved inadequate. Many deprecated reopening the 'trust issue.' President Roosevelt refused to take counsel with fears. He outlined a bold, comprehensive constitutional course. He was attacked and criticized. Where would New York have been if President Roosevelt's broad policy had not forced the Democratic party to the perilous extreme of national ownership of anthracite and all public services?

"The trust issue was lifted from the hands of demagogs to the level of statesmen by President Roosevelt's New England speeches, and the Republican party once more, as in the past, stands ready to deal with an issue of mingled morals and politics on lines that look to a permanent solution. So on the tariff the Republican party has refused to tie itself to schedules. It stands on the principle of protection, and it proposes to apply this principle to the changing need of each period, protecting industry, stimulating production, and ready to alter rates, if any, which experience, the facts, and a just view show aid monopoly or 'trusts.' So on the isthmian canal, Cuba, our colonial policy, irrigation, a new navy, and, above all, on foreign affairs the Republican party has faced the various signs of reaction with a policy fresh, forward, farseeing, and world-wide.

"There were public men and papers who urged a different policy, one of torpor, quiescence, and evasion. They wanted no new policy, they shut their eyes to new issues, and they treated a tariff revised, when it needed revision, as a thing too sacred to discuss. They were unable to control either the President or the party, and the Republican party has added another victory to its long series of political triumphs, and President Roosevelt returns to the duties of the day and the responsibilities of the future with the unmistakable indorsement and approval of the American people."

RACE SEPARATION IN STREET-CARS.

THE "Jim Crow" car law for separate accommodations for blacks and whites went into operation last week in New Orleans. No provision is made for separate cars, but partitions, so-called, of wire or rope divide the car into compartments—one for the whites and one for the negroes. The effect of the law is to give the negroes comfort, remarks the New Orleans *Picayune*, "and to add to the white man's burden, altho the measure was passed to please him." Just what *The Picayune* refers to as the "white man's burden" may be seen from the following editorial in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*:

"It is becoming quite evident that the operation of the 'Jim Crow car law' on the street-railways of New Orleans is working no little hardship upon persons who were clamorous for its adoption. The separate compartments set aside—sometimes by a screen, but more frequently by a rope suspended from the ceiling to the floor of the car—for the two races, provide, on the one hand, ample space for the negroes and, on the other hand, all too inadequate accommodations for the whites. The result is that in almost every car—and especially in cars that run in the early morning and late afternoon hours, when traffic is heaviest—the whites are compelled to stand in the aisles, hanging on as best they can to straps, or to remain outside the door on the platforms, where they are frequently packed so densely that one enters or leaves the car with considerable difficulty; and frequently the seats to be used exclusively by negroes are not all occupied, and, on some of the cars, are quite empty. The temptation to take these vacant seats in the rear of the car is at times exceedingly strong, and but for the conductor's warning voice it would in many cases be easy for unthinking whites to yield to this temptation. Two considerations, however, deter the whites from sitting in compartments set aside for the blacks. Of these the first is, that to do so would classify the white passengers as a negro, and the second is, that to take one of these rear seats involves a fine of not less than $25. So there you are!

"The upshot of it all is that the somewhat limited railway facilities provided since the street-railway strike ended have, under the operation of this 'Jim Crow law,' made travel on the traction lines of this city exceedingly uncomfortable for the

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whites. Under the circumstances, the white passengers must needs 'grin and bear it' and seek comfort in the reflection that 'the color line' is being drawn sharply in New Orleans. The negro passenger, in the mean time, takes his roomy seat in the rear of the car and rides comfortably wherever he wishes to go. As they look up at the white passengers packed in the aisles and crowded on the platform, the sun-kissed children of Ham may be pardoned if they now and then be caught smiling. They certainly can afford to 'bear' it, and it is equally true that they have the right to 'grin.'"

In Mobile, last week, a similar law went into operation. *The Register* of that city is not ready to comment upon the measure, but declares that it should be given a fair trial. "There is reason," it adds, "to believe that it will result in good for all concerned."

VALEDICTORY ARTICLES BY MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

THE vigor and clearness of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's mind, even up to the verge of her death, which occurred on October 26, at the age of eighty-seven, are displayed in two articles from her pen published a few days later, one in *Collier's Weekly* and the other in the New York *American*. It is likely that the former article was in press when the end came; the latter article, we are told, she sent in only three days before she died. In the first, she took the ground that the "woman-suffrage battle" is "nearly won," a contention that is disputed, by the way, in practically all the newspaper comments on her life. She wrote:

"In what has been already accomplished for the emancipation of woman from the degradation of the long past, we need have no fear of a backward movement. The law of progress is ever onward. We have now in this republic full suffrage for women in four States, municipal suffrage in one, school suffrage in twenty-five; the question is up for discussion in many of our legislative assemblies, and in a great many of the clubs of both men and women all over the country.

"Full suffrage has recently been granted to women in Australia, New Zealand, the Isle of Man, and New South Wales municipal suffrage in England and all her colonies; and the question frequently comes up for consideration in the House of Commons. . . . . .

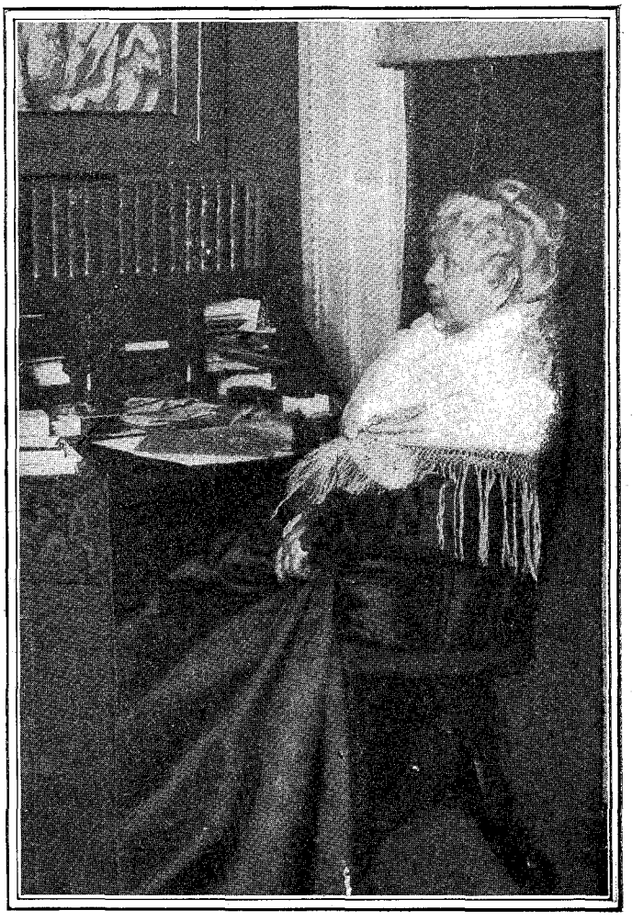
"There seems to be just now in the suffrage movement a call for some specific work to do. On the surface of things at least, this is a period of comparative inactivity and indifference alike among friends and foes, and what we need is some new incentive for organized work, some new element to intensify its hold on public attention. A valuable suggestion has already been made —that our President should be asked to recommend, in his coming message to Congress, an amendment to the national Constitution enfranchizing the women of the nation.

"Theodore Roosevelt is the first President who has ever, in an official capacity, recommended this act of justice. When governor of the State of New York, in his message to the legislature he urged the enfranchisement of the women of the State, and has many times, in public and private, expressed his approval of this measure. In so doing, he has simply reechoed the grand declarations of the Fathers, in laying the foundations of this republic: 'No just government can be formed without the consent of the governed.' 'Taxation without representation is tyranny.' Abraham Lincoln immortalized himself by the emancipation of a race. Theodore Roosevelt might now immortalize himself by crowning thirty-five millions of women citizens of this republic."

Her article in *The American* deals with divorce, and it will be seen from the following extracts that her views were uncommonly liberal:

"If marriage is a human institution, about which man may legislate, it seems but just that he should treat this branch of his legislation with the same common sense that he applies to all others. If it is a mere legal contract, then should it be subject to the restraints and privileges of all other contracts. A contract, to be valid in law, must be formed between parties of mature age, with an honest intention in said parties to do what they agree. The least concealment, fraud, or intention to deceive, if proved, annuls the contract.

"A boy can not contract for an acre of land or a horse until he is twenty-one, but he may contract for a wife at fourteen. If a man sell a horse and the purchaser find in him 'great incompatibility of temper'—a disposition to stand still when the owner is in haste to go—the sale is null and void; the man and his horse part company.



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MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

"But in marriage, no matter how much fraud and deception are practised, nor how cruelly one or both parties have been misled, no matter how young or inexperienced or thoughtless the parties, nor how unequal their condition and position in life, the contract can not be annuled in this State. . . . . .

"If you think it wise to legislate on human affections, pray make your laws with reference to what our natures are; let them harmonize in some measure with the immutable laws of God.

"A very wise father once remarked that in the government of his children he forbade as few things as possible; a wise legislation would do the same.

"It is folly to make laws on subjects beyond human prerogative, knowing that in the very nature of things they must be set aside.

"To make laws that man can not and will not obey serves to bring all law into contempt.

"It is all-important in a republican government that the people should respect the laws, for if we throw law to the winds what becomes of civil government?

"So long as people marry from consideration of policy—from every possible motive but the true one—discord and division must be the result.

"So long as the State provides no education for youth on these questions and throws no safeguards around the formation of marriage ties, it is in honor bound to open wide the door of escape."

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INSURANCE AND CRIME.

"THERE is a flavor of deviltry about insurance frauds that is peculiar, whether they are committed by insurer or insured," remarks Mr. Alexander Colin Campbell, in his new book on the above topic. And he goes on to prove his statement in four hundred pages of discussion of the ships sent down with all on board, the buildings burned, and the lives of relatives, benefactors, and little children destroyed for insurance money, and the frauds practised by bogus concerns that have, in recent years and in States like Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, robbed poor people of millions of dollars, in the aggregate, by wild-cat insurance schemes. Mr. Campbell makes it clear that he is not attacking insurance itself, in which he firmly believes; but he is trying to rid it of its evil accompaniments. His is the first book on this topic, and it displays thoroughness, breadth, and scholarly style in a remarkable degree. Many of the chapters read like a romance:

He says, by way of introduction:

"Here we have a fearful vista of evil opened to our sight. And, as we go on with our investigation, we shall find that occurring which we might expect. We shall find that not merely has insurance provoked people to fraud, forgery, and misrepresentation, and to conspiracies to carry on all these, but it has made barratry a trade, arson a business, and murder a fine art; that there is hardly a crime in the calendar of which it has not been the prolific mother and the assiduous and successful nurse.

"But even this is not all. As frauds committed by the insurer are the worst possible frauds, so are crimes committed by the insured the worst possible crimes. Some of these crimes have become notorious throughout the world, and the perpetrators of them have attained the topmost height of that bad eminence upon which the world pillories the memory of the worst criminals of our race. In these more brutal acts of villainy, the treachery which gives to frauds committed by insurance companies and their employees so bad a character is to be traced. They indicate, moreover, the poisoning of the most sacred relations that exist between members of society. In thousands of cases the employer has sent his workmen to death in order to make sordid gain through an insurance contract. In thousands of cases the master of a ship, the man to whom the crew looked for guidance through the dangers of the deep, has given over all or part of his crew to Davy Jones that an insurance fraud might fructify in gold for himself and his accomplices. The cup has been poisoned, again and again, by wife or child, so that the corpse of the husband or father might be presented to the insurance company as a voucher for the payment of money. Worse than that, if worse be possible, the golden bribe of insurance has caused the natural guardians of children to neglect their care; it has even caused the mother to smother the babe at her breast. There is no relation known in our social life too sacred to have been poisoned by insurance, and made the means of crimes so revolting that nothing but the hope of preventing, to some extent, their recurrence can so far overcome our horror and loathing as to enable us to contemplate them."

It is certainly a fearful panorama that is given in the succeeding chapters devoted to the crimes committed for insurance money and the gigantic frauds committed by dishonest insurance concerns. But no radical remedial legislation is proposed. Mr. Campbell would enforce the simple law that the insurance beneficiary must show an "insurable interest" in the person or object insured, and would leave the rest to an enlightened public sentiment. He says:

"I look for a minimum of good from legislation, and a maximum of good from the direct action of public opinion. My answer to the question, 'What are you going to do about it?' is, therefore, a plea that this is no affair of mine, but of the public's. It is the affair of 'the man in the street,' to whom this book is addressed. In short, the question is, really, not, What are others going to do about it? but, What are *you*, reader, going to do about it? I venture the opinion that, if you will make up your mind to encourage those who carry on insurance properly in your interest, and to discourage—and repress, if necessary—those who carry on this business regardless of your rights and welfare as a citizen, insurance will be improved to-morrow."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

A TURKEY trust would be national calamity this month.—*The Birmingham Age-Herald.*

"I am a Republican still," exclaims Senator Billy Mason. This ought to settle all doubt as to what sort of a still Billy is.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

A Butte, Mont., editor has fatally shot a physician. Perhaps the physician didn't take his paper. Now is the time to subscribe.—*The Houston Post.*

MAYOR TOM JOHNSON hit a man who called him a liar. By this action he has set at rest all doubts of his ambition. He is a candidate for the Senate.—*The Detroit News.*

GENERAL URIBE-URIBE is evidently a member of one of the oldest families; one that was established before the invention of ditto marks.—*The Washington Star.*

AND now the time seems to have come when a man may not drive a horse through the streets of Chicago without a union card. How about walking?—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

ATTORNEY-GENERAL KNOX'S assurance that there is a good deal of power in the Sherman anti-trust law might give comfort to the country were it not for the fact that it is evident that he does not propose to exhaust any of it.—*The Boston Traveler.*

JOHN O'DONNELL, who tried to slap Mr. Balfour's face in Parliament yesterday, must have forgot himself and thought he was in the United States Senate.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

SECRETARY ROOT'S recommendation of disappearing carriages will be heartily favored by the people if the classification includes racing automobiles.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

IT is said that President Roosevelt is not pleased with the changes in the White House. The President, at least, doesn't want too many changes in the White House.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

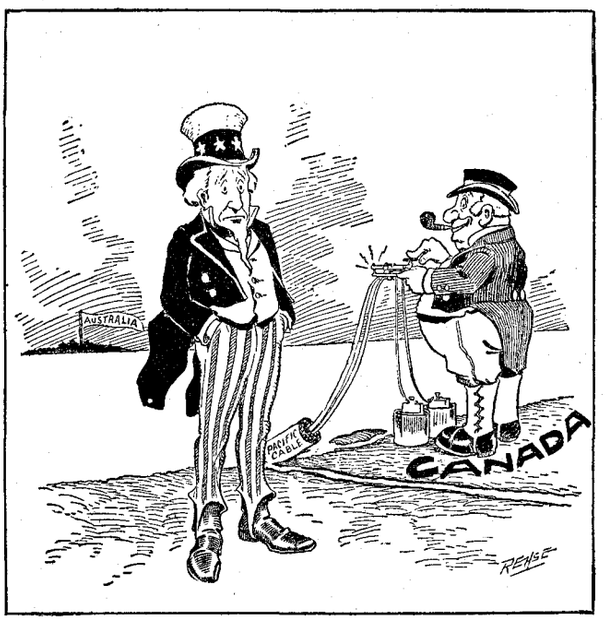
A CONTEMPORARY observes that the Crown Prince of Siam looks like a man who is accustomed to take life easy. Of course. We have all heard about the Siam ease.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

A NEW innovation for the automobiles. Over in Turin lately, forty autos participated in a cotillion. Breakdowns are about all they engage in in this country, as yet.—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison.*

THIS IS OFFICIAL.—Texas is a symphony, a vast hunk of mellifluence, an eternal melody of loveliness, a grand anthem of agglomerated and majestic beneficence. Texas is heaven and earth and sea and sky set to music. Grand Old Texas!—*The Dallas News.*

WALL Street Arithmetic:

10 mills make one trust,
10 trusts make one combine,
10 combines make one merger,
10 mergers make one magnate,
1 magnate makes all the money.
—*The Boston Commercial Bulletin.*



J. BULL: "I say, Sam, anything I can do for you South Pacificwards?"
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

MR. HOWELLS ON READING FOR GIRLS.

IF American girls are willing to subject themselves to the course of reading which Mr. W. D. Howells outlines for their benefit in the current issue of *Harper's Bazar*, it is obvious that they will need to exercise a stern intellectual discipline. For at the outset of his article (which bears the title, "What Should Girls Read?"), Mr. Howells assumes that the really indispensable part of a girl's reading is that which pertains to "history, biography, travels, studies in the speculative and exact sciences, and philosophic and critical essays." Fiction and poetry should be read "least and last." They are "the sweets at the banquet, and, as its name implies, one does not begin with the dessert, or make a whole meal of it." Mr. Howells continues:

"First of all, I should think, a girl had better read history, which, ever since Gibbon imagined his 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' the greatest in its kind, has been so delightfully written that fiction itself can scarcely outmatch it in masterpieces, tho the century past has been the heyday of fiction.

"It is no doubt well to begin with Greece and Rome, but after some outline of the classic story has been got into the mind, one can not go amiss, however one wanders. Any time, any country, any people, can as well follow as another, but the great countries to know of are Italy, England, Spain, France, and the English, Spanish, and French Americas, Holland, Germany, Russia. Let a girl read anything concerning these countries that she can lay her little or large hand on; but if she chances on a charming book (and she can hardly fail of one or more) about the Scandinavian countries, or Switzerland, or Turkey, or India, let her not fail to read that because these are not the first countries of the world. Arabia is almost one of the most important (little as she would think it), because of the rise of the widest-spread superstition in the world, and Ockley's 'History of the Saracens' is a feast. I would not have her try over-hard to read history in course; there is a delight certainly in seeing how the pieces of the great puzzle fit into one another; but no passage of history is really irrelevant to the rest. I should say that the only histories to be avoided were the dull ones; they are the useless ones; I would not read such a one myself, for love or money."

History is "biography depersonalized," or, rather, "it is an essence of biography." Mr. Howells advises girls to "read history in order to get a perspective, and after that to read all the biographies that amuse you, carefully avoiding those that bore you." He writes further:

"The pleasure that comes from reading history and biography will have in it the germ of a curiosity concerning what others have thought of the impersonal or personal narrative in hand. This curiosity should naturally, as it would usefully, result in reading criticism, which is excellent literature for girls as well as men. It is a pity that the course of modern publication has been rather away from the old-fashioned English reviews which flourished through the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century; but *The Edinburgh* and *The Quarterly* still exist, and still yield with traditional fulness a supply of criticism which in the case of each article is an ample study of the topic. The criticism may be good, or it may be bad; and the article may be good when the criticism is bad. Macaulay's miscellaneous essays may all be profitably and pleasurably read for their rare and charming knowledge, tho his taste in literature is often crude and commonplace."

Mr. Howells thinks that the girl who reads reviews "will agreeably surprise herself, by and by, with the extent of her information." Moreover, "if she is a girl of mind (and if she is not, she had better not read at all) she will now and then dissent from the reviewer's opinions, and that is one way to having opinions of her own which are worth having. Her doubts may send her to the author reviewed, and if he is a poet or novelist, it may be the beginning of a rich acquaintance in imaginary literature." We quote again:

"Most novels are worse than worthless, not because they are wicked, but because they are silly and helplessly false. Among the worst of the worse than worthless are the historical novels, which pervert and distort history, not so much because the authors are wilfully indifferent to the facts, as because they have not the historical sense. A very, very few novels in this kind are above contempt, but these are so good that they redeem all their kind. Some of Scott's (but not many), Manzoni's 'I Promessi Sposi,' Stendhal's 'Chartreuse de Parme,' Tolstoy's 'War and Peace,' D'Azeglio's 'Nicolò de' Lapi,' and the novels of Erckmann-Chatrian treating of the Napoleonic campaigns are books of such superlative excellence as to give one pause in any headlong censure of the class they dignify. . . . But when a poor girl has read them, what shall she do? Go on from them to worse novels? By no means; she must go back to the best, and read them again and keep reading them, and them only. This was counsel I meant to give her with respect to the history, biography, and criticism which I would have her mainly read, but it is far more pertinent in respect to imaginative literature. No one really hears an opera at the first hearing; it is at the second, third, tenth, or twentieth hearing that one begins to hear it; and the case is much the same with any work of art. When you first see a picture, statue, edifice, you do not see it; you have only looked at it; and you have not read a great novel at the first reading. If it is a great novel, it will make you wish to read it again; tho this is not the prime test of a great novel. If it has been written in sympathetic ink, as a novel always should be, the warmth of your liking in repeated perusals can alone bring out the lines and colors of character and situation and design; and it is better to read a great novel many times than to read many novels, even good novels.

"As for poetry, there are lines of it that seem to reveal their whole meaning only to the intimate acquaintance of years. It is better to know the last, sweet significance of such lines than the ready purport of shallower verse; it is better to have read many times the poems where they occur than to have read once the many poems where they do not occur. But, in fact, the master-poets are few. Homer, Virgil, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe, one may reasonably hope to read these, and tho these are not the whole story, they are the heart of it. Doubtless the greatest delight is not in them, but in the minor masters who are still not so many that a girl who loves poetry can not know them. Yet, here, again, I would not have her follow any hard-and-fast rule. I would have her read poetry for the high pleasure of it, with no base alloy of duty in the fine motive, to the inevitable effect of spiritual and intellectual pride."

THE DEVIL IN POETIC REPRESENTATION.

IN religion, the devil is believed to have lost caste. As the personification of the principle of evil and sin, he has played a most important part in intellectual and spiritual development, and a history of the religious conceptions of the devil would fill several volumes. But from the sphere of religious creed and controversy, where Satan was born and in which he was for a time confined, he has been transferred by the poets and imaginative writers into the sphere of mere literature, and how he has fared there forms the subject of a fascinating story which is more easily told.

In substantially these words does a Polish critic, Ignace Matoushevski, introduce an elaborate study of the poetic evolution of the devil. He shows that, practically, each nation has its own species of demonological literature, and that general cultural changes invariably affect the status and characteristics of the devil. The results of the author's researches may be summarized as follows:

Demonism exists in every literature; but whereas in certain civilizations it has yielded ripe, complete, robust conceptions of the Satanic character, in others there has hardly been any modification of the early, vague, faint conception of the embodiment of evil. This difference has not been coincident with a differ-

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ence in literary culture. For example, in Persian literature of antique times we encounter demons of a fully developed type and well-defined traits, whereas in the literature of ancient India we find nothing but insignificant little figures of "evil spirits," tho in respect of power and breadth that literature was superior, not inferior, to the literature of Persia.

Equally remarkable is the absence of Satanic figures of formidable proportions in Greek and Roman letters, tho art and poetry with these peoples reached the heights of esthetic genius. Nor is there anything noteworthy about the demonography of the ancient Hebrew literature. Indeed, it is only in the poetry of the Christian peoples that we find serious poetic preoccupation with the devil's personality, and we soon discover that in the portraiture of Satanic types there is disclosed the striking difference between the esthetic conceptions of the North and the South. To specify: with the Germanic Protestant nations heroic types, like Milton's Satan, or Byron's Lucifer, or Goethe's Mephistopheles, gained ascendency; while the Latin-Catholic nations, on the other hand, have steadily reduced the king of the lower world to the condition of a subordinate servant of heaven (as in Calderon) or to a sort of parody on the Creator, as in Dante or Tasso.

In the various creations of Christian poets, two types of Satan are clearly distinguishable. One is endowed with many higher traits—energy, power, daring, and persistence. The other type is represented as weak and impotent before the omnipotent Ruler of the universe, and assumes the character rather of an unworthy slave than of a rebellious archangel.

These two types have developed side by side in a whole series of poetic productions, and the former finally attain full stature in the masterpieces of Byron and Goethe. Only, Byron gave the devil positive qualities, while the great German poet made him a thoroughgoing representative of negation. Mephistopheles is really a symbol of certain sides of human personality and mind, a protagonist of certain philosophical ideas. In him, Goethe embodied the principle of evil and skepticism. Nowhere in the "Faust" poem does the author speak of the fall of Mephistopheles from heaven; he had never been an angel, like the Satan of religious dogma; he had always, since the beginning, if not even from an earlier time, been the devil. Hence Goethe gave him no quality, no proclivity, which could suggest departed or lost glory and radiance. Mephistopheles, so to speak, is a devil from head to foot, tho not a monster after the fashion of his medieval prototypes. Here the poet displayed his insight. Were the devil painted as a monster, he would cease to allure the weak and worldly minded—for he would repel instead of attracting humanity, and his power for evil would be gone.

Byron's Lucifer is the opposite of Mephistopheles. The restless and discontented English poet saw in the devil not a vile traitor, not a mean serf, not an impotent skeptic, but a proud, haughty conspirator. In this he followed Milton, but with a difference. Milton, while clothing Satan with heroic attributes, emphasized, with fidelity to religion, the criminal and, to mankind, disastrous character of his rebellion, whereas Byron can hardly be said to have shared this feeling of indignation and dislike against his Lucifer.

Since Goethe and Byron, the poets have departed even more widely from the dogmatic conception of the devil. Disregarding tradition, they have invested Satan with noble traits, and this process of gradual ennoblement has been one of the manifestations of the intellectual development of humanity. Every age has fashioned the devil after its own image. With the growth of unbelief, doubt, and free-thought (in the technical sense), the devil has assumed a more and more refined and attractive physiognomy, morally speaking, till he is to many the keen, witty representative of criticism, the serious, if one-sided, champion of progress and culture and independence. In his famous "Hymn to the Devil," Carducci, the greatest living Italian poet, boldly applies this last conception.

In other modern poetic representations the devil becomes a sort of Christian Prometheus, an innocent victim of force, and at the same time a symbol of revolution and protest. In monistic poetry, of course, even this notion is discarded in favor of the view which denies the antithesis between good and evil and regards everything as a necessary factor in the cosmic movement toward an unknown end.

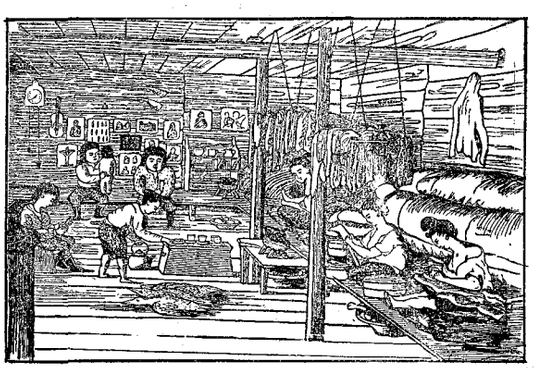
The final conclusions reached by the author are these—that dualism in religio-philosophical conceptions has favored the development of the devil, as conceived by poets, into a powerful and positive type, and that monism has necessarily beggared and reduced him to insignificance; that Protestantism has been a more fruitful soil for demonological poetry than Catholicism, in which the opposition of heaven and hell has received less emphatic expression; and that, naturally, the greatest Satanic types have been portrayed or created by Protestant countries, notably by England.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ESKIMO ART AND LITERATURE.

FROM Godthaab, Greenland, a village of three or four hundred inhabitants, comes the news of the death of Lars Möller, the pioneer journalist of the Eskimo race. The *Gartenlaube* (Berlin) prints the following account of this unique character, and of his labors on behalf of Eskimo art and literature:

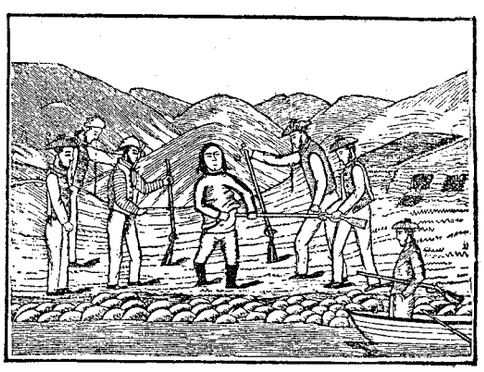
LARS MOLLER AND HIS FAMILY.

"More than forty years ago, the Danish authorities, who have always endeavored to develop the capabilities of the Eskimo, discovered Möller's intellectual superiority to the mass of his race, and assisted him to go to Copenhagen and learn the printer's trade. Upon his return to Godthaab in 1860 he opened a printing-office and issued a book of illustrations of Eskimo life, all drawn and engraved by natives. Three of the pictures are here reproduced. One represents a young Eskimo lady in full dress. A second, which shows the interior of the house of a *wealthy* Eskimo family, is remarkable for profusion of picturesque detail, and substantially correct drawing. It is interest-



AN ESKIMO INTERIOR.

ESKIMO LADY IN FULL DRESS.



"KENAKE," THE INVULNERABLE.

PICTURES DRAWN AND ENGRAVED BY ESKIMOS.

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ing to note that while the women are busy with various household duties, the men are reading and smoking. The third illustration depicts the mythical 'Kenake' who, according to the Eskimo legend, could make himself invisible to European eyes and invulnerable to European weapons. In the illustration he is represented as exhibiting these wonderful powers insolently and naively by pulling up his shirt and holding the muzzle of the French sailor's gun against his flesh.

"Subsequently Möller founded an illustrated journal in the Eskimo language to which he contributed drawings, verses, and news items. He accompanied Nördenskiold in some of his journeyings, and the explorer speaks highly of his intelligence and artistic talent.

"Möller also introduced photography among his people, working until recently with an old-fashioned camera and wet plates, but producing excellent results. It must be remembered that in Greenland photography is beset with difficulties. The work is necessarily confined to the short summer, and even then it is often interrupted by fogs. But Möller took advantage of every moment of sunshine to photograph the wild scenery of Greenland, sending his pictures to Copenhagen for sale. He did a good business in portrait photography, too, for his countrymen are as vain as other people."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MRS. FISKE'S NEW SACRED DRAMA.

JUDGING from the press comment which Mrs. Fiske's new play, an adaptation of Paul Heyse's "Mary of Magdala," has thus far evoked, it would appear that she has achieved a very notable triumph, whether considered from the point of view of her own acting or from the standpoint of the very difficult task she essayed as her own manager in attempting to present a "sacred" drama that should not offend religious feeling. In fact, the newspaper critics deal with the play mostly in superlatives. Mr. Francis B. Keene, of Milwaukee, the city in which the play was first presented on the evening of October 23, declares in the Milwaukee *Journal* that he finds it impossible to apply "the foot-rule of ordinary dramatic criticism" to "Mary of Magdala," for the reason that it is "something more than a play, just as the marvelous music dramas of Wagner, as one sees them at Baireuth, are more than mere operas." It is no exaggeration, he continues, to say that "'Mary of Magdala' bears much the same relation to ordinary drama that the sublime and mystic 'Parsifal' does to other music dramas." With similar enthusiasm Mr. W. L. Hubbard, the critic of the Chicago *Tribune*, writes of the first-night performance in Chicago that it was "entirely worthy of Mrs. Fiske and of her high standing as the most strongly individualized and most artistic actress America may claim as its own." From the Chicago *Evening Post* we summarize the following account of the motive of the play:

MRS. FISKE AS "MARY OF MAGDALA."

The story is told in five acts, two of which—the first and the fourth—take place in a room in the house of Mary of Magdala. At the opening of the action Mary is pictured in her surroundings of luxury; she is awaiting with much impatience some word of Judas, to whom through all her gay life she has remained as steadfast as her cynical view of life will permit. Judas, it seems, has become a disciple of a prophet, a Nazarene, who calls forth the loyalty of the humble, heals the crippled, and comforts the lowly. He beholds in this leader an instrument that shall bring about the salvation of his people and shall inflict a telling blow upon the Romans. Judas is painted not as the worst of the world's traitors, but rather as a patriot whose rage at his master's neglect of an opportunity to strike Rome makes him give over the prophet into the hands of the enemy.

The second act shows the home of Aulus Flavius, whither Mary has gone to catch a glimpse of the prophet—not, as the Roman youth might have thought, to give herself to him. Caiaphas, the high priest of Jerusalem, enters; Mary and he are left alone, and then the priest makes proposal to Mary that she shall connive so that Pilate be made (through Flavius) to put the prophet out of the way. This because the new power has made itself felt in Jerusalem to such an extent that the priesthood can no longer control the people.

Mary in a speech of wonderful force denounces Caiaphas, scorns him and all that bow to him, and hurries at Flavius's call to the garden to behold the Savior. In the garden Mary attempts to speak with the prophet. The crowd, indignant at the presence of a scarlet woman near their idol, scourge her, stone her, and seek her life. She runs to Flavius's house and there a disciple repeats the prophet's magic words—"He that is without sin cast the first stone."

This is the curtain on the second act. Mary recognizes the divinity of the prophet. She has seen the light in his eyes that shall shine for eternity, and believes that she shall be saved thereby.

In a square near the house of Simon, where all Jerusalem assembles to learn of the newest miracles, is the scene of the third act; three streets converge here. The mob passes to and fro restlessly. The tempting of Judas takes place; Caiaphas plays upon his weakness, and urges that the Nazarene has not made good an imaginary pledge to punish the Romans. Judas grants that, but still he is unwilling to deliver the prophet into hostile hands.

Mary, a Mary transformed, glorified, a Mary who has begun to live spiritually by reason of the great revelations made to her, comes. She meets Judas. The latter, who claims he has lost everything, including faith in the prophet he has idealized, seeks to cling to the woman he loves. She rebukes him softly. "Thou art forgiven," she says; "go thy way in peace."

In the fourth act Flavius brings news that the prophet has been given over to fanatical hatred; that the cross is to be his fate. Flavius, voluptuary, declares he can save the master if Mary will agree to submit to him. He departs with the understanding that he shall have his answer at midnight.

Mary, who has become convinced her sins have been washed away, is in an agony of doubt: her life she would gladly give to make the future of the prophet safe, but the only way possible is a return to the old shame.

When Flavius comes she has a vision: as she stands before the dark abyss the light from those eyes that she beheld in the garden close by Flavius's house warns her not to yield. This scene permits of a display of histrionism seldom equaled, never surpassed. Mrs. Fiske in that bit is at her best, and her best is the best of the stage to-day.

Mountain crags form a ravine setting for the fifth and last act.

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The prophet has been crucified; Judas is an outcast; the salvation of sinners has been accomplished by his treachery, but his own conscience renders him the most miserable of beings, and the storm that makes the ravine hideous with darkness and thunder and lightning seems a fitting answer from heaven for his perfidy.

The people of Jerusalem witness Mary's final exhibition of fealty in her scathing rebuke of Caiaphas. But it is all too late; the deed is done. Mary looks toward the mountain. She welcomes death—and absolution.

To dare such a story as this, observes *The Post*, a playwright must have the assurance that comes from long acquaintance with the craft; and Heyse "evinces at all times the technique that denotes him a skilled master of dramaturgy." His treatment of his theme is "most reverent," and "there is never a jarring note." The play was "a triumph of good taste," says the Chicago *Inter Ocean*. Mr. James O'Donnell Bennett, of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, is more guarded in his criticism:

"Heyse is reverent and powerful throughout. Mrs. Fiske is subdued and incisive throughout. Like Heyse, too, she is reverent. It [her study of the rôle of Mary Magdalene] is not a theatric study in any sense. It is repressed almost to the point of being ineffective, save at the supreme moments. At those moments it is vibrant and intense, her voice laden with passion, her eyes suffused with feeling, her delicate features swiftly convulsed with the stress of emotions.

"As Mrs. Fiske's 'Tess' was a great study of a wronged and suffering woman, but never for an instant the Tess of Thomas Hardy, so is this Magdalen of hers a remarkable study of an erring, repentant woman, but never the Magdalen of the Orient, nor of painters, classic or modern. . . . Her Mary lacks affluence, color, range. In the great moments of the play—and this is a great play—she is effective. That amazing nervous force of hers drives home the dramatist's meanings with the certainty of a poniard in a well-poised hand. As for sustained beauties, they are missing. Mrs. Fiske illumines the character with flashes of genius that come so suddenly as to be almost blinding. But there is not a steady radiance."

"Mary of Magdala" was prepared for the American stage by a "New York scholar of national reputation," whose name is withheld.

ZOLA'S DEFEATS AND TRIUMPHS.

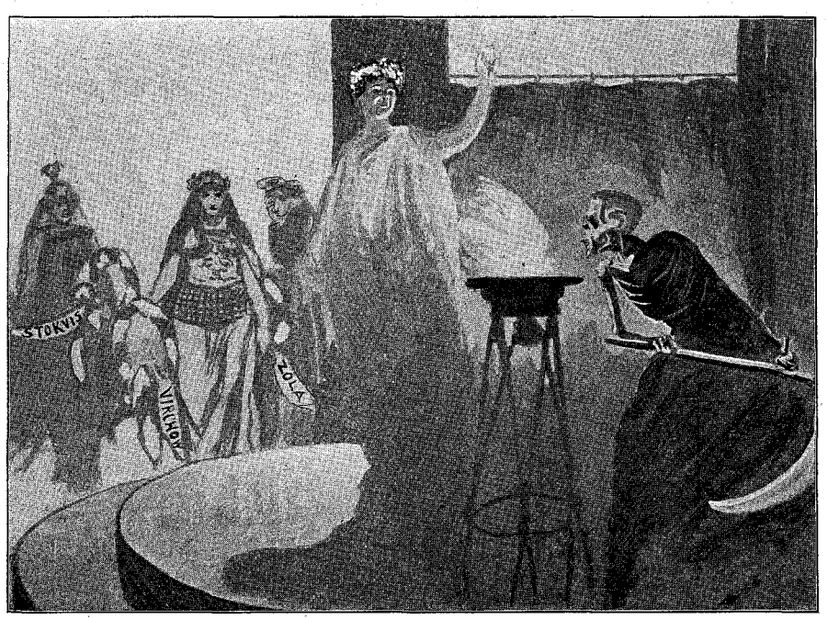
THE world is never tired of hearing the account of a man's rise from poverty and obscurity to fame. It is therefore not surprising that Zola's romantic life-story is being told and retold in magazines and newspapers all over the world. From *La Revue* (Paris), which prints an interesting article on the early struggles of Zola, we learn that at one time the great French novelist was employed on the Paris docks, and that for long months he suffered bitter want and suffering:

"To console himself for the painful lot of a poor writer, the threadbare clothes, the insufficient food, the long and fruitless waits at the publisher's, Emile Zola prepared a lengthy poem 'résumant l'homme et la nature.' But in the mean time, while waiting for his *résumé* of man and nature to be written, it was a question with him how to live. In order to help the young writer without wounding his pride, a friend of his family, M. Boudet, a member of the Academy of Medicine, employed him, in 1861, to carry visiting-cards to houses, for which he paid him twenty francs. . . . Later M. Boudet got him a place in the publishing-house of Hachette, in the 'package' department, at the modest salary of 100 francs a month. It seemed but little; in reality, it was salvation. The certainty, precious to a young author, even at that time, of being able to lodge in a habitable room and of eating whenever he was hungry, favored and encouraged the literary ambitions of the poor employee, who was soon seen to be superior to his daily task. He tried in vain to get some stories into a child's paper published by Hachette. With a perseverance that never abandoned him, he did not hesitate to knock at any door. He was only stimulated by obstacles, and already confident of the future. He had none of that vanity so frequent among young men of letters, by which they seem to try not only to deceive others, but themselves. On the 24th of September, 1862, he wrote to a Paris editor, sending to him a story entitled, 'Le Baiser de l'Ondine': 'My name has no literary value; it is wholly unknown.' Who to-day would have the courage, or the good faith, to speak thus, and not shelter the mediocrity of the work under the notoriety, real or supposed, of the name?"

During this early literary period, Zola seems to have preferred to write poetry rather than prose. "He who was such an admirable prose writer," we are told, "could not rid himself of the mania to express his thought in verse." The writer of the article goes on to say:

"On the 6th of February, 1863, he announced to the editor of the *Revue Contemporaine*, M. de Calonne, the sending of a metrical proverb, entitled, 'Pierrette.' 'It is in verse,' said he; 'that is certainly a fault difficult to excuse.' 'However,' he added, foreseeing a refusal, 'I have determined not to be discouraged. If it is necessary to write a masterpiece, I will do it.' Such confidence in oneself is only ridiculous when not accompanied by talent nor followed by success. The 'Amoureuse Comedy,' also a poem, was, during the year 1863, discreetly laid on the desk of his employer. Hachette read the work, found little interest in it, but made the author his secretary, in charge of the publishing department.

"The publisher, Albert Lacroix, who was always ready to encourage beginners, saw enter his study, one day, about the middle of 1864—he related this to me, himself—a young man carrying a manuscript tied with a blue ribbon. Timidly and with much embarrassment of manner, he admitted, with a frankness that was certainly out of the ordinary, that his collection of stories had been offered to many different publishers—whose names he gave—and that no one would have them. Surprised and interested by this artless introduction, Albert Lacroix read the work, and recognized, or rather divined, the talent of the writer. . . . On the 24th of October, 1864, he published the 'Contes à Ninon,' the first book of Emile Zola. The 'Contes à Ninon' met with only a literary success: 300



THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.
LIFE (to Death): "Your effort is vain, for the light of genius can never be put out."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

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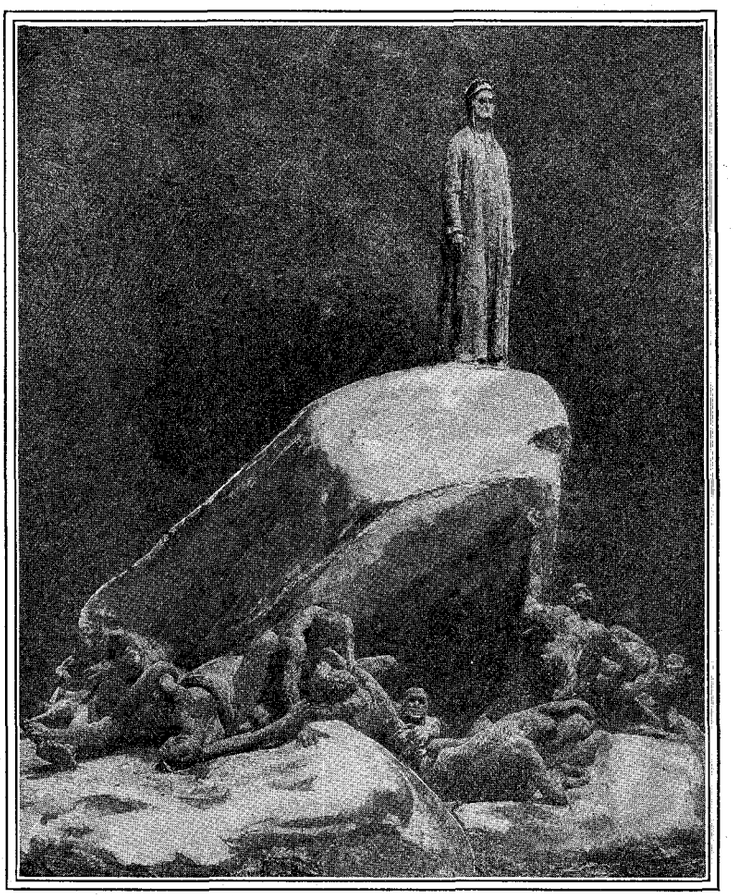
to 400 copies were sold. Emile Zola was then contributing to the *Petit Journal* and to the *Vie Parisienne*. In 1865, gradually disengaging his strong personality from the insipid qualities of his early works, he published in the *Salut Public* of Lyons some remarkable critical studies, which under the title of 'Mes Haines,' appeared the following year in book form at the publishing house of Achille Faure."

On this early foundation was built the literary success that Zola finally achieved. How great that success was, measured merely from the point of view of the circulation of his books and the financial return therefrom, is indicated by the Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph*. He says:

"The Rougon-Macquart series alone realized very large sums, and brought in a fortune. Of the volumes which constituted the celebrated history of a family under the Second Empire, that which sold best was that grim and poignant picture of the Franco-German war, 'La Débâcle,' or, as it was entitled in the English version, 'The Downfall.' The book in the original is now in its two hundred and second thousand. Next on the list comes another of the Rougon-Macquart novels, 'Nana,' 193,000. Other figures are 'L'Assommoir,' 142,000; 'La Terre,' 129,000; 'Germinal,' the novel dealing with miners' life and considered by many critics to be Zola's finest work, and 'Le Rêve,' his own attempt at rosewater romance, 110,000 each. The book of the series, and of all his novels, which sold least in the French edition, was 'Son Excellence Eugène Rougon,' the English version of which, however, was widely read. Of the French edition only 32,000 copies have been hitherto printed. Among the later works 'Lourdes,' the first of the trilogy of cities, has so far reached the highest figure of sales, 149,000 copies. 'Rome' comes next with 100,000. Eight of Zola's novels attained to over 100,000 copies. Among those which have had smaller sales, the 'Page d'Amour,' 'Pot Bouille,' 'La Bête Humaine,' 'Docteur Pascal,' 'Fécondité,' have exceeded 90,000. So far 88,000 copies of 'Paris' and 77,000 of the last novel published in volume form, 'Travail,' have been sold. Naturally, the comparative popularity of Emile Zola's books can not be exactly judged by the above list, as the sales of the later works may eventually exceed those of former volumes, and in particular beat the record at present held by 'La Débâcle.' Up to the day of the novelist's death a total of 2,283,000 copies in the French original of the Rougon-Macquart series, of the 'Three Towns,' of 'Fécondité,' and of 'Travail' had been printed. For each copy the author drew a royalty of one franc. The above-mentioned volumes accordingly brought him in about £91,300. This sum does not include the proceeds of one or two works which appeared before the Rougon-Macquart series, and one of which, 'Thérèse Raquin,' realized large sales. Nor does it comprise the receipts from translations of Zola's novels, most of which have appeared in dozens of different languages. It is estimated that the late writer must have made a total of about £240,000 by his pen."



THE NEW DANTE MONUMENT.

AN AUSTRIAN MONUMENT OF DANTE.

ALFONS CANCIANI'S new monument of Dante is hailed as one of the most striking artistic productions of recent years. The following appreciation of this memorial appears in the Berlin *Illustrirte Zeitung*, from the pen of Herr Adolf Donath, of Vienna:

"Alfons Canciani, the Austrian sculptor, has striven for six years to win the Grand Prize of Rome offered by the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts. This prize has been awarded to him for his Dante monument. His *chef d'œuvre* has attracted attention everywhere. Illustrious authorities declare that it is a masterpiece of the plastic art. It is really this and more. During the last few years, no such monumental work has been produced in Austria possessing either its greatness of composition or its vigor of technique. This 'Dante' has traveled far; it has been exhibited in many expositions and great crowds have seen it. In Vienna the work has honored the 'Secession' school of which Canciani is a member. Emperor Franz Joseph recently awarded the artist two thousand gulden from his private purse, and it is not unlikely that the Department of Public Education may buy the Dante statue with state funds.

"Canciani has solved an intricate problem with wonderful skill. It may be said of him, as of Goethe, that he has given expression to sober truth and beautiful poetry. There are life and dramatic activity which hold the spectator as by a spell. We feel that we are participating in a tragedy which has reached its climax, and we actually shake with fear. On the summit of a rock, surrounded by broken stones, we see Dante. The great poet wears the costume of his time, and his attitude is full of repose and seriousness. There is a strange solemnity in his demeanor. The eye is passive; it appears as if the poet were under the influence of a sudden inspiration and about to give the finishing touch to some lovely poetical fabric. His ideas seem to be crystallizing. Under the towering rock there are signs of movement. From the soil emerge the shades of the under-world—the miserable souls of whom Dante wrote. One is trying to push away another; they press together, feet against feet, chests against chests, tearing with their nails the flesh of their companions. There is one who desperately tries to tear the rock with his teeth. But their bodies have hardly felt the warmth of the sun before monstrous snakes rapidly descend along the rock to clutch them in fearful embrace. One serpent crushes a woman against the earth; another strangles a man. On the face of those still living awful disgust and terror are painted. A single man has the strength to raise a threatening hand toward Dante, as tho bemoaning his fate. One figure is recognizable; it is that of Count Ugolino, who is sinking his teeth in Ruggieri's skull.

"All who have seen Canciani's 'Dante' have been strongly impressed. The impression is so lasting that it leads us to believe that this is one of the immortal works of art."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS GREAT STATURE A DISEASE?

GREAT height, or gigantism, has been regarded by many authorities as a disease, or at least an abnormal condition. Some recent authorities are identifying it with acromegaly, or enlargement of the extremities, a deformity marked by huge jaws, hands, and feet, and often by a humped back. It has been shown that abnormal stature is often followed by this condition, which may be only a later stage of the same malady. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (October 4):

"An interesting paper on giants has just been read by M. Henry Meige before the Congress of Alienists and Neurologists. The author, at the outset, recalls the fact that an original genius once had a plan to encourage marriages between individuals of gigantic stature. Did he realize that he would thus be encouraging the perpetuation of a monstrosity?

"The giant exempt from all physical defects, and superior at once in height, strength, and vital resistance, is an ideal being, a myth. In fact, M. Meige shows that gigantism is really a monstrosity and a disease. Observations of giants, collected by scientific investigators, show the frequency of physical and mental anomalies among them; historic giants were far from being superior in all respects.

"We know nothing of Goliath except his stature, but a giant mentioned in 2 Kings had supernumerary fingers. Now polydactylism is one of the most conspicuous stigmata of degeneracy. Marcel Dounat saw at Milan a giant who slept in two beds placed end to end; but this long man could not stand upright. William Evans, the gigantic porter of Charles I., was without strength; the porter of Cromwell, also a giant, was confined in a lunatic asylum. The Irishman O'Brien was like 'a huge sick child that had grown too quickly.' These examples could be multiplied. They show that degenerative symptoms of all sorts, accidents that really deserve to be called pathologic, are the most frequent attendants of individuals of colossal stature.

"Of course there are exceptions; but the individual of very great stature who is well constituted physically and psychically is very rare. The rule is precisely the reverse.

"Not taking bony deformations into consideration, we can not but be struck with the similarity of the general symptoms that have been noted in giants and in persons suffering from acromegaly: headache, pain in the legs, sexual torpor, muscular weakness, varicose veins, abundant sweat, abnormal thirst, change of color of the skin, troubles of the sense-organs, a low physical and mental tone, etc. In all these particulars, gigantism and acromegaly tend to similarity.

"There are giants who never become acromegalic; there are acromegalics who are not of great stature. But in numerous cases giants become acromegalic.

"Messrs. Brissaud and Henry Meige have already insisted on the relationship of these two abnormalities. According to P. Marie, acromegaly and gigantism are not identical pathologic states, but acromegaly is one of the factors of gigantism. Nevertheless, Sternberg's statistics show that half the giants are acromegalic.

There are very serious reasons for believing that gigantism and acromegaly are only two successive stages of the same developmental trouble. . . . M. Meige maintains that gigantism shows itself in the period of growth and acromegaly when this period has ended. In numerous observations the appearance of the first symptoms of acromegaly was preceded by a period of very rapid growth in stature, sometimes gigantic. In other words, a tendency to gigantism often precedes acromegaly. Besides, when acromegaly has once established itself it may be that no appearance of gigantism remains; the height has been reduced by deformations of the vertebral column.

"Another argument is that there are a great number of observed cases of acromegaly when great height has been shown to exist in ancestors or relatives.

"Finally, cases have been reported where acromegaly, as is often the case with gigantism, is hereditary.

"M. Meige believes that all these observations tend to show that giants are particularly apt to become acromegalic. Altho not fatal, this destiny nevertheless ought to be taken into consideration; for, not to mention the general disorders of which acromegalics are sometimes victims, it is not desirable that we should seek to propagate a race with deformed faces, huge jaws, great fists and feet, and, above all, humped backs."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW TO CAUSE TRANSPARENT BODIES TO DISAPPEAR.

A TRANSPARENT body of any shape disappears when immersed in a medium of the same refractive index and dispersion. Could a transparent solid substance be found whose refractive index and dispersion were the same as those of air, it would be absolutely invisible. This principle is used by H. G. Wells in his ingenious scientific tale of "The Invisible Man." The subject is treated somewhat more technically by Prof. R. W. Wood in the course of an article in *The Physical Review*. Says Professor Wood:

"We can find a solid the refractive index of which is equal to that of air for light of a certain wave-length; but, unfortunately, it is not a transparent substance. If it were, we should have an example of a solid absolutely invisible when illuminated with monochromatic light. . . . . .

"The disappearance of a transparent substance when immersed in a medium of identical optical properties is usually illustrated by dipping a glass rod into Canada balsam; but the disappearance is not complete, for the dispersion of the glass and the liquid are not the same. A better fluid is a solution of chloral hydrate in glycerin, which is quite colorless. The glycerin is to be heated and the crystals added until the refractive index is of the required value. The hot liquid will dissolve a most astonishing amount of the chloral, ten or fifteen times its bulk, if I remember right, and only a very small amount should be placed in the beaker to start with. This solution has almost exactly the same dispersion as glass, and finely powdered glass stirred up in it becomes perfectly transparent. . . . A glass rod disappears completely when dropped into it, and when withdrawn presents a curious aspect, for the end appears to melt and run freely in drops.

"Lord Rayleigh, in his article on optics in the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' points out that perfectly transparent objects are only visible in virtue of non-uniform illumination, and that in uniform illumination they would become absolutely invisible. A condition approaching uniform illumination might, he says, be attained on the top of a monument in a dense fog. I have recently devised a method by which uniform illumination can be very easily obtained, and the disappearance of transparent objects when illuminated by it illustrated. The method in brief is to place the object within a hollow globe, the interior surface of which is painted with Balmain's luminous paint, and view the interior through a small hole.

"The apparatus can be made in a few minutes in the following manner: A quantity of Canada balsam is boiled down until a drop placed on cold glass solidifies. The Balmain paint, in the form of a dry powder, is stirred into the hot balsam until the whole has the consistency of thick paint. Two glass evaporating dishes of equal size are carefully cleaned and warmed and coated on the outside with the hot mixture, which can be flowed over the glass, and by the dextrous manipulation of a small Bunsen flame made to cover the entire outer surface. I first tried painting the inside of a copper sphere with the commercial paint, but the surface was unsatisfactory and could not be easily cleaned. Probably two perfectly plain hemispherical finger-bowls could be used instead of the evaporating dishes. As soon as the coating has become hard, a small hole is cut through it, to enable the interior to be viewed. If the lips of the dishes are placed together, the interior can be seen through the small opening; but in this case the line of junction, which is always more or less dark, comes opposite the aperture.

"If the inner surfaces be exposed to bright daylight, sun, or electric light, and the apparatus taken into a dark room, a crystal ball, or the cut-glass stopper of a decanter, placed inside, it will be found to be quite invisible when viewed through the small aperture. A uniform blue glow fills the interior of the ball, and only the most careful scrutiny reveals the presence of a

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solid object within it. One or two of the side facets of the stopper may appear if they happen to reflect or show by refraction any portion of the line of junction of the two hemispheres."

IDENTIFICATION BY FINGER-PRINTS.

THE use of finger-prints as a means of identification, which was made familiar to the public by its use in a recent novel and play by Mark Twain, has recently formed the subject of discussion in connection with a case at the Guildhall, London. It was alleged, says *The British Medical Journal*, in describing the case, that the finger-print of an accused man was identical with that of another offender; but subsequent investigations made it plain that there had been a clerical error. Sergeant Collins, of the Finger-Print office, in explaining the mistake to the alderman, said: "Out of the many thousands of recognitions made by means of the finger-prints, we have never erred; on the other hand, we have been able to correct serious mistakes made in personal identification. As an instance, a warder stated that an accused person had served a term of three years' penal servitude; but by means of finger-prints we clearly proved his innocence of this conviction." *The Medical Journal* describes another case as follows:

"The indictment was for breaking and entering a house. An entry had been effected through a window, which had been freshly painted white about a fortnight previously. The print of a left-hand thumb found upon the paint was carefully photographed. Certain articles had been removed. A few days later a second burglary occurred in the neighborhood, and in the kitchen evidently left behind by the thieves there was found a piece of cloth which was identified as having been taken from the first house. The thief having been arrested, the police took an impression of his left thumb, which corresponded in every detail with that which had been discovered on the window in the first house. Upon this evidence, and upon examination of enlarged photographs of the various finger-prints, the jury convicted the prisoner, altho he protested that he knew nothing about the burglary in the first house. As an old offender he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. It will be seen that if it had not been for the finger-print the evidence against the prisoner upon a charge of breaking and entering the first house would have been so slight that no jury could have convicted. Galton thus describes the method of obtaining a print: 'The finger of a suspected person should be pressed and slightly rolled, first on a slab freshly covered with a thin layer of printer's ink, and afterwards on white paper.' The papillary ridges on the inner surface of the hands afford twenty-five to thirty distinct points of reference, every one, with the rarest exceptions, being absolutely permanent and persistent throughout life."

Scientific Word-building Extraordinary.—Attention has lately been drawn to the extraordinary nomenclature in which scientific people are apt to indulge when christening products. Says *The Hospital* on this subject:

"*The Practitioner* protests that new words must be invented to express new ideas, and that 'the new wine of science can not be poured into old verbal bottles without disastrous results.' Nevertheless, *The Practitioner* is fain to admit that, especially in the department of pharmacology, there is much room for reform, adding in illustration of this opinion that in a German periodical which happened to be at hand, it was recorded that two learned pundits who tested the anesthetic properties of acoin, known to chemists as 'alkyloxyphenylguanidin,' experimented with the following formidable sounding preparations:

1. Triphenetylguanidinchlorhydrate.
2. Di-p-phenetyl-mono-anisylguanidinchlorhyde.
3. Triparaanisylguanidinchlorhydrate.
4. Diparaanisylmonophenetylguanidinchlorhydrate.
5. Diphenylmonophenetylguanidin.
6. Di-p phenetyl-mono-ortho-phenetylguanidin.
7. Di-phenetyl-mono-phenylguanidinchlorhydrate.
8. Di-p-phenetyl-mono-ortho-anisylguanidinchlorhyde.
9. Di-p-phenetyl-mono-p-tolylguanidinchlorhyde.
10. Di-p-tolyl-mono-p-phenetylguanidinchlorhyde.

"Such names, no doubt, are very useful as expressing in a condensed form the theory held at the moment as to the intimate chemical constitution of these substances. They have, however, this disadvantage, that if the theory should change so must the name. In practise we believe that whenever these curious materials come into common use they are given more familiar names, often mere 'slang' and meaningless terms, by which they are known for ordinary colloquial purposes. Of such are the whole tribe of 'proprietary' appellations which figure so largely in the druggist's advertisements."

DOES WATER DISSOLVE GLASS?

ALTHO it not so very long since leather bottles and horn drinking-cups were in use, the substitution of glass vessels has become so complete for domestic purposes that we think of leather and horn as pertaining to primitive stages of civilization. The London *Lancet* now raises the question whether this change to glass may not have been prejudicial to health, and it refers (skeptically) to a theory that this change is even a cause of appendicitis. Says *The Lancet:*

"It is not true, tho it is commonly supposed to be so, that glass is unattacked or completely undissolved by water and many other fluids in household use. On the contrary, the indelible marks which often appear on a water-bottle arise from the action of the water upon the glass. Pure distilled water, showing neither an acid nor an alkaline reaction, which has been allowed to remain in a closed glass bottle for some time will gradually develop an alkaline reaction owing to the base of the mixed silicate of the glass dissolving in the water. At the same time a deposit of silica will generally be found at the bottom. This obviously shows a dissociation of constituents, and the glass yields up its silica and its alkali to water. With acid fluids the same action may be observed, and it is conceivable that with acid wines kept long in bottle some considerable action upon the glass may occur. Weak acid solutions cease to be acid after being kept in glass bottles for some time owing to the neutralization of the acids by the alkali of the glass, and at the same time a flocculent and generally iridescent deposit is found in the bottle consisting of silica. This deposit is a constant source of trouble to druggists.

"Tho the glass-dissolving power of most fluids in domestic use must be very small, yet, considering that these fluids are continually in contact with glass, either in the bottle or the tumbler, there can be little doubt that traces of the constituents of glass are ingested. It has even been suggested that the practically universal use of glass in this way in the place of the old drinking-vessels of wood or horn or of the glass bottle for the leather or skin vessel has contributed a mean of rendering the vermiform appendix easily liable to an inflammatory process by the irritation set up by siliceous particles. This ingenious theory of the increased prevalence of appendicitis being due to the universal use of glass for drinking-vessels can hardly be seriously regarded when it is considered that silica is a frequent constituent of a number of foods. As is well known, silica is the support of the wheat stalk as lime associated with phosphates is of the human frame."

Artificial Marble.—The lack of marble in Denmark has led to many attempts to produce a satisfactory substitute. *The Scientific American* says:

"A significant advance has been made in this industry by a Danish master builder, who is producing a stone of such delicate transition of tints and play of color that it is impossible to distinguish it from the natural product; while as to cost of manufacture, it can compete with all other artificial marbles. The imitation of the more expensive species does not exceed in cost that of the cheaper ones. The inconvenience hitherto met with, that the mass had to be greased to prevent adhesion (thereby destroying the crystalline surface characteristic of the genuine article), has been overcome. The process of manufacture is simple and easily learned, and the cost of the outfit does not exceed $175. The article can be produced in any form desired—columns, plain or fluted, and capitals—as readily as flat slabs.

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It is claimed that even pictures may be made of this material. It seems to have the durability of genuine marble, but its cost is only about one-tenth as much. At the present stage of the development of the industry, the maker is able to produce a slab about half an inch thick at a cost of 14 cents per square foot."

POWDERED MILK.

A NEW process for reducing milk to the form of a dry powder is described by a contributor to *La Nature* (Paris October 18), who writes of it as follows:

"Everybody is familiar with condensed or concentrated milk, which is of great service because it contains in small compass all the constituent elements of milk, in the form of an almost pasty substance that may be retransformed into milk by returning to it the water removed by the concentration process. But it has been attempted to go even further and to dry the milk to a powder, so that it may be transported and preserved still more easily.

"Numerous trials have been made along this line, but a great difficulty has always presented itself in that complete desiccation was impossible without considerable elevation of temperature, which changed the nature of the solid substances contained in the milk, rendering them insoluble and considerably lessening their digestibility. A company has now been formed, however, . . . for the use of a method under which milk may be advantageously obtained in powdered form. . . . It is evident that a farinaceous powder of this kind may constitute a valuable food-substance at a price that puts it within the reach of all.

"In the company's three factories the milk-powder, or *nutrium*, as it has been named, is prepared in the following manner: The milk first passes into a tinned copper receptacle for concentration; it is then agitated and heated by jets of sterilized air. The receptacles are themselves heated by a circulating system of hot water, and the sterilized air is distributed through a fan-shaped system of orifices under the surface of the milk; the air arrives under pressure and in escaping it carries water-vapor with it. Under these conditions it may be seen that the milk is much more thoroughly stirred about than if it were boiled. As the concentration proceeds the temperature falls, and finally the milk is reduced to one-sixteenth of its former volume.

"A stopcock is then opened and the milk runs down to the lower story of the building, into huge rotating drums with perfectly smooth surfaces and having conical extremities. As the drum turns, at the rate of about two revolutions per minute, the pasty mass sticks to the walls until about half-way around; then it detaches itself and falls, meeting a current of air that dries it still further. Little by little the paste becomes even too thick to stick to the walls of the drum and forms a constantly hardening mass that rolls about by itself. . . . Then it is carried to the drying-drum, where complete desiccation takes place. Here a central axle carries arms that plunge into the mass, stirring and dividing it and exposing it more thoroughly to the action of dry, sterilized air. The product is then dry and hard, and it is passed into a crusher that brings it to the form of coarse meal. It is then done up in packages ready for shipment, and it keeps very well, if we can credit the assertions of the inventors."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Evolution of the Lighthouse.—The first light-house on the Scilly Isles, erected in 1681, still stands (with modern improvements) upon St. Anges. *The Marine Review* contains a description of the general structure, and especially interesting is its description of the methods used for lighting. For many years the only illuminant was a large cresset. Of this *The Marine Review* says:

"The identical cresset itself can still be seen in the garden of the neighboring island of Tresco, where the scarlet geraniums with which it is filled form peaceful imitation of the flames it once contained. It is a large iron receptacle with open bars at the top, and in it was burned a coal fire, which simple method of illumination—or the yet more primitive one of a circle of tallow candles ranged on a hoop—was the only one in vogue till the end of the eighteenth century. In most cases where the cresset fire was used it stood on an open platform on the top of the tower. Needless to say, the light it gave was feeble and inefficient. Great care was needed to prevent its total extinction in heavy rain or spray, and when a strong wind blew from the sea all the fire would be blown to the landward side, and the seaward front would give no light. At St. Agnes the top of the tower was enclosed in a glass lantern, but this, if anything, made matters worse. There was not enough draft to make the coal burn fiercely, and the smoke would collect inside the lantern and dim the light and befoul the glass. Moreover, in such a remote spot as the Scilly Isles supervision was difficult, and lightkeepers in consequence careless. . . . Nevertheless the antiquated cresset continued in use (doubtless because no more efficient substitute had yet been invented) till 1790, when Trinity House replaced it with thirty Argand lamps, fitted with silver reflectors, and mounted on a revolving framework worked by clockwork machinery to produce the well-known effect of the 'flash.'"

Organisms that Destroy Glass.—A peculiar "glass disease" has broken out amongst the windows of York Cathedral. Some of the thirteenth- and fourteenth-century glass in the edifice has been removed in order to arrest the "disease." The outbreak is ascribed to a fungus, but the exact nature of its attack upon the glass is not described. Says *The Lancet* (London, October 25):

"The glass appears to be perforated to such an extent that portions of the glass yield on the slightest touch. Moreover, the transparency of the glass has to a great extent disappeared—in short, the glass here and there exhibits no longer the properties of glass. It is evident that some kind of chemical action has been established, due, perhaps, to the life and habits of a specific fungus. Organisms are known, of course, which assimilate silica, for the vast deposits of pure silica occurring in a very fine state of division in various parts of Germany consist of the scales of extinct diatomaceæ. The minute and beautifully formed spicules of the Spongidæ and Radiolariæ also consist of pure silica. Some years ago we drew attention to the disintegrating powers possessed by certain species of bacteria which attack even the hardest cement with success. The gradual but sure crumbling of the cement used in water-reservoirs has been traced to the operation of countless tiny organisms. The action was at first regarded as being due to the solvent property of carbonic acid and other substances commonly present in water. Under the action of the bacteria the cement slowly resolved into soft mud. The attack is made by the ubiquitous nitrifying organism, the organism which conducts to a large extent the great work of purification throughout nature. The action ceases in the absence of nitrifiable material, and the view is that nitrous acid is produced which acts upon the cement lining of the water-reservoir. Clearly the destructive potentialities of low forms of life are great both for good and for evil."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"VISITORS to the ruins of St. Pierre," says *La Nature*, "have observed the following surprising effect of the eruption of May 8. While some parts of the walls and other remains of masonry still stand, nothing remains of metallic constructions but an impalpable powder. It seems, says Senator Knight, as if some gigantic hammer had crushed and pulverized all the metal in the city. Probably some complex chemical action must have taken place. The market, a large hall covering 2,000 square meters, which had been entirely and solidly rebuilt of steel after the cyclone of 1891, was annihilated without leaving a vestige except this fine metallic powder."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. CARNEGIE'S TREES.—"At the corner of Ninety-second Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City," says *Arboriculture*, October, "Mr. Carnegie is building a palatial mansion and has brought from the farms, many miles away, some score or more of fully grown forest-trees. A few are cottonwood, which are alive. Some are elm, 12 inches diameter, which may possibly survive. The others are sugar maple, from 12 to 16 inches diameter and 60 feet high. All the branches have been retained. The holes dug to receive the roots were 7 feet diameter; main feeding-roots, of course, were sacrificed, the remaining stumps of large roots hewn off 3 feet from the tree. All the skill which money could command has been exerted in trying to preserve these trees. Several which died the first year have been removed, some are now dead, while not one has a healthy appearance, and will succumb within a brief period."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT DID THE JEWS BORROW FROM THE BABYLONIANS?

THOSE who study the Oriental languages and literature as philologists and not as theologians are in many respects the most impartial judges of the merits of modern Old-Testament criticism. The leading problem of the day in this department of criticism is the relation of the religion of Israel to that of Babylonia. Delitzsch, of Berlin, in his famous brochure "Babel und Bibel," laid down the proposition that Israel drew on Babylonian sources for its leading religious thoughts and even for the name and worship of Jehovah.

Among the 185 addresses delivered at the recent Thirteenth International Congress of Orientalists held in Hamburg, about half a dozen referred specifically to the Old Testament, and among these the most important was that of Professor Merx, of Heidelberg, on "The Influence of the Old Testament on the Development of Universal History." We condense what Professor Merx had to say on the problem already referred to:

It is now currently claimed that the Elohist in the composition of the Pentateuch drew his system from the Babylonians. This, however, is a mistake. Every layman should know that the real religious system of the Babylonians is not to be drawn from the cuneiform inscriptions, but from Berosus, just as the parallels of the Jahvist are to be found in Sanchumathon. But the fact that there may have been a borrowing of materials from the one or the other does not imply a corresponding dependence for the real religious views. More important than the materials which were used by the various writers is the spirit in which this material was utilized, and in this respect the Elohist of the Old Testament is entirely independent of the Babylonians and of the Phenicians. These latter were materialists and evolutionists, while the Old-Testament writer is a creationist, who brings his material under the influence of a conscious will ordering it so that a thinking divine spirit prevails from the very beginning; while, according to the Babylonian and the Phenician systems, the gods are later products. In addition, the Babylonian chronology is radically different from that of the Old Testament. Whatever materials the Pentateuch writers may have taken from Babylonian sources, they were entirely independent in the use they made of this.

Professor Bezold, in discussing the Assyrian transcriptions of Hebrew names of God, insisted that the expression "Jahve-ilu," which Delitzsch had translated "Jehovah is God," and chiefly upon which he had based his hypothesis that the Jews even learned the worship of Jehovah from their Babylonian neighbors and kinsfolk, is a false translation, and that the correct rendering is "God Exists," or "There is a God," in which interpretation he agrees with Professor Hommel, of Munich. The latter, who is rapidly coming to the front as the chief opponent of the radical Old-Testament criticism of the day, has published a new defense of the traditional views in a pamphlet, entitled "Die Altorientalische Denkmäler und das Alte Testament," which is announced as a formal reply to Delitzsch. It is the purpose of Hommel to show that the new theory is built upon a poor foundation, philologically and otherwise, and that the whole Wellhausen scheme misrepresents the true story of the Pentateuch.

Other defenders of the older views are appearing constantly, conspicuous among them being W. Knieschke, in a special pamphlet, entitled "Bible und Babel: El und Bel," in which the opening chapters of Genesis are covered, to show that Israel could not have borrowed its religious system from the Babylonians; but that the way in which the stories that run parallel to Babylonian narratives are used shows that the Old Testament can only be a revelation and can not be a natural product of human thought.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DR. HEBER NEWTON AND THE "PASSING" OF THE BROAD-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

THE closing of the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton's long ministerial career in New York, covering a period of thirty-three years, is regarded in some quarters as an evidence of the waning influence of the "Broad-Church movement" in the Protestant Episcopal Church. As such it is interpreted by the "High-Church" organ, the Milwaukee *Living Church*, and by at least two Roman Catholic papers, the Washington *New Century* and the San Francisco *Monitor*. The New York *Sun* takes a similar view:

THE REV. DR. R. HEBER NEWTON.

"During the twenty years or more in which Dr. Newton provoked attention in New York by a radicalism which outraged the dogmas and doctrines of his church, he seems to have made no clerical converts to his views, but to have continued from first to last singular in their advocacy. Instead of there having been a movement toward him in the Episcopal Church of this diocese, apparently the movement has been steadily farther and farther away from him. During those very years the High-Church or Ritualist party, with its positive faith, has increased in numbers and in power more rapidly than ever before, until now it has become dominant in the New York diocese. Ritualist doctrines and practises which would have horrified nearly the whole Episcopal community when Dr. Newton came to New York as an 'Evangelical' rector in 1869, are now distinguishing features of the greatest of the parishes in town. . . . He has built up no party. He has made no disciples outside of his own parish, but has been looked on by all the schools for twenty years as an eccentric figure, a dreamer, an impracticable radical, and a free lance purely."

Dr. Newton, as has already been stated in our pages, goes to California to accept the position of preacher in the newly erected University Church of the Leland Stanford, Junior, University. On the eve of his departure from New York (October 20), he has taken occasion to reply to this and similar criticisms of his work in a letter to *The Living Church*. He complains that the press has ever been ready to give publicity to destructive tendencies in the thought-world, but seldom willing to say anything about the men who are doing constructive work. He states that in his own individual case he never in his heart cared for "destructive" work, and was only too glad to leave it behind him, having once established freedom of speech and investigation in the church of his birth and his love; that, further, it was his ill-health which chiefly influenced him in the acceptance of his new position in California. Passing on to a consideration of the greater questions involved, Dr. Newton says:

"He wholly mistakes the character and aims of what is called 'Broad Churchmanship' who attempts to measure its influence by the fashions in vogue with some other schools of Churchmanship. It does not much care to count its converts or number its communicants or give statistics, as outward and visible signs of the inward and spiritual grace which it is seeking to nourish —the grace of sanity of belief and of charity of judgment and of

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the 'mere morality' of a life which identifies religion with character.

"It builds up no party, constructs no machine, does not even turn its energies into the rearing of 'sheep-folds' or the maintenance of dogmas. And so, how will you admeasure its influence by weights and scales, or estimate its success by figures?

"Men of this new-old 'way' are satisfied if their lives help to spread more rational ideas of religion, while inspiring a reverence which is not an alias for superstition; if their ministries serve to charge the mental and spiritual atmosphere with the forces which make for the 'larger hope' in man, the deeper trust in God; if, in an age of transition, they assist their fellows to recast the old faiths into the new forms demanded by new knowledges; thus proving themselves 'workers together with God.' Concerning which modest work, the words of the writers of 'Contentio Veritatis'—the latest 'Essays and Reviews'—are pertinent:

"'If the Broad Church has disappeared, it is because its "liberal" ideas, once characteristic of a very small group of prominent men, have now, to so large an extent, permeated general Christian thought that they have ceased to be party watchwords.'"

A hearty indorsement of Dr. Newton's point of view appears in *Unity*, a religious paper published in Chicago in the interests of unified world-religion. It declares:

"Heber Newton belongs to all of us. His thirty-three years' ministry in New York City has been a ministry to the nation. His long pastorate is not only a great tribute to the personal worth of the man and the intelligence and liberality of the constituency it was given him to serve, but it is a significant sign of the times and a hopeful augury of the future. Mr. Newton entered upon his work a young man—by training, purpose, and ambition an Episcopal rector, but he also entered upon his work with the purposes and possibilities of growth of a young man. He has kept himself in the world of thought and of life, and his congregation has grown with him, intellectually and spiritually. In their hands the Episcopal church has grown elastic; its ritual has become fluid and its doctrines counters of progress, historic landmarks representing a moving stream of thought. In short, in the hands of Doctor Newton and his congregation the doctrines and forms of the Episcopal Church have become elements in the poetry of the soul, which they have cherished for their suggestiveness; which they have resented whenever they became presumptive and tyrannical. Doctor Newton began early, as his little book on the Bible testifies, to study and then to accept the conclusions of the higher criticism. Doctor Newton has heard the cry of the laborer; has taken account of the sociological trend in religion and politics, so that he, the pastor of an uptown and, presumably, a wealthy congregation, has been a friend of the workingman, an advocate of labor. Doctor Newton has learned to recognize that there is such a thing as a new psychology, and he has not been afraid of it, as his sympathetic discussion of Christian Science, Theosophy, and Spiritualism testify. Doctor Newton has come to be a priest of the liberal faith, an apostle of universal religion, as his keen interest in the Parliament of Religion and his high service to its successor, the Congress of Religion, testifies. . . . We are already justified in saying that we have the assurance of both David Starr Jordan and Doctor Newton that at no distant day there will be held on the Pacific coast, probably in the halls of Leland Stanford, a congress of religion wherein delegates from over the Rocky Mountains will meet the open-minded of the Pacific slope in the interest of that synthesis of religion so dear to Heber Newton and the readers of this paper."

Dr. Newton's successor in New York is the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, of Brooklyn. The first acts of the new rector were to remodel the church interior in conformity with usual Episcopal standards, and to make several radical innovations in parish administration. "His course as rector of Holy Trinity Church in Brooklyn," remarks the New York *Sun*, "showed him to be strictly conservative and without originality or any desire to attract attention by novelty of view or method—a safe, sagacious, and skilful parish administrator."

HYMNOLOGY REVIEWED BY AN ENGLISH PEER.

THE veteran Anglican churchman, Lord Nelson, contributes an article full of interesting and suggestive reminiscences to *The Nineteenth Century and After* (September) on the subject, "Hymns, Ancient and Modern." He is well qualified to write on hymnology, for, as is pointed out by the London *Church Review*, he was associated, as far back as fifty years ago, with Bishop Hamilton and John Keble in the publication of a collection of standard hymns. Hymn-singing was at that time comparatively unknown in the Anglican Church, and the attempts to translate the Latin hymns from the old service-books had not been successful. These hymns "were full of Latinized words, English, because those who knew Latin had adopted them into the English language, but utterly beyond the understanding of the common people." Lord Nelson continues:

"With the modern hymns we were no better off. We knew then nothing of the originals. I used to send to Mr. Keble such hymns from the different collections which I thought it necessary we should embody in our book; but they seldom consisted of more than four verses. Mr. Keble used to remark at the scarcity of sound teaching and of Scripture reference to be found in these mangled portions, when compared with the rich abundance in this respect to be found in hymns from the Breviary. This drove us to add a doxology to every hymn to secure sound teaching, and led us much more frequently to alter hymns—which is evidently a great mistake."

One of Mr. Keble's alterations was made in Watts's well-known hymn, "When I survey the wondrous cross." The fourth verse runs:

> Were the whole realm of nature mine,
> That were a present far too small;
> Love so amazing, so Divine,
> Demands my hope, my life, my all.

This Mr. Keble changed to—

> Were heaven and earth our own,
> Too small the offering *for one throb of thine;*
> O Wondrous Love, our all in all,
> Change us entire to Love Divine!

Lord Nelson remarks that we have many more recent instances of "how dangerous it is for a great poet to add to or alter another poet's hymn." And *The Church Review* adds: "Candidly, if Mr. Keble succeeded no better in other hymns than in this one, we do not wonder that the book had only a brief existence."

Altho there were many imperfections in this collection, it represented the first attempt to combine both old and new hymns, and made possible the later hymn-book, now used all over the world, "Hymns, Ancient and Modern." Says Lord Nelson:

"There were many things I learnt in the compilation of the First Book, among them the impossibility of getting hymns written to order. To write a lot of hymns to order is sure to result in doggerel; a true inspiration is the only thing which will make a hymn live. . . . This is true more or less with every hymn that has gained a secure place. Lyte's hymn, 'Abide with me,' was written when near death. 'Rock of Ages' came out first at the end of a short tract which Toplady had written in answer to Wesley, who, he thought, had taught the possibility of a Christian attaining perfection in this life. 'The only way in which the greatest saint can come before his Maker is in words like these.'

"Newman's 'Lead, kindly Light' was written at a time of great distress and searching of heart, tho part of its acceptance is due to the beautiful tune and to the misinterpretation of the words

> And with the morn those angel faces smile,
> Which I have loved long since, but lost awhile,

referring to some visions in his youth which used to rejoice his heart."

Lord Nelson looks forward to a time when an authorized hymn-book shall be published "on as broad a basis as the Prayer-

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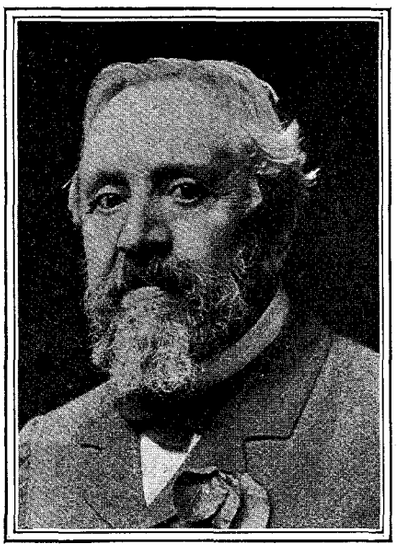
Book itself." Such a collection, he thinks, gathered "from all sections and all ages of the church will be of itself a great incentive to true unity." He concludes:

"My chief desire has been to show that there are really many good hymns, the reflex of the work of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of all sorts of people in times of trial—whether of distress or of joy. Such hymns will always contain true poetry and an innate power to move the hearts of men, and this should be enough to save hymns from the degradation which the careless writing of hymns without any special call or inspiration has brought upon them. The inspired Bible is full of the finest poetry. Shakespeare, Tennyson, and other semi-inspired poets arising in our midst from time to time would rank next in their influence for good.



LORD NELSON.

"But the poor hymn-writer must not be forgotten. Many a hymn has been known to have great influence in turning men Godward. And a general book, voicing the religious experiences of men from every clime and in every age, would have no mean share in the formation of our national character."

AMERICA'S NEGLECT OF RELIGIOUS OPPORTUNITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

AN alarmist view of religious conditions in the Philippines is taken by "An American Observer," who has recently visited the islands and who sums up the results of his investigations in an article contributed to the Chicago *Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., October 22). He declares that, having studied, since his return, the consciousness of the American churches, as indicated in conferences and the religious journals, he is impressed by the fact that "the body of the Protestant public has failed to grasp the situation as it exists in the Philippines, and its responsibilities under the circumstances." He continues:

"The Government has gone into the Philippines for the purpose of establishing the institutions of this republic. The fundamental principle underlying our republican institutions is liberty—liberty, civil and religious. Without liberty in fact and not in name only, the mission of the American Government in the Philippines will utterly miscarry. But liberty under Roman Catholic domination is impossible. To those who know Rome's history, no argument to support this statement is necessary. Rome has exercised unrestricted sway over the islands for hundreds of years. That sway has been absolute. It is now disturbed, but not broken. Under military control and, to a degree now under the civil commission, the ecclesiastical authorities are and have been disconcerted and are not in such absolute control as before American occupation. Liberty of religious assembly is enjoyed and a degree of freedom of religious opinion is tolerated, for the reason that the intolerant régime has not yet been able to right itself and control the situation; but this is the objective point of the whole Roman organization, to get the reins of power again. Every liberty-loving, loyal American should understand this in all its significance, not only on account of its religious significance, but on account of its civil and political significance. Rome is getting hold of the reins of government as rapidly as possible, and when she has accomplished this, liberty in the Philippines will be what it is in the South American republics, which is liberty to be a Catholic and nothing more. When this domination is effected, liberty of religious assembly, liberty of conscience, liberty in religious opinion, will absolutely cease. Liberal education will cease, and there will settle down again over the Philippine islands, under the American flag, as absolute a tyranny as ever existed under Spain."

The only remedy against such a condition, the writer goes on to say, is "the creation of a Protestant body among the natives," and this result can be achieved "by sending missionaries to the islands to take immediate advantage of the disturbed solidarity of Rome." We quote further:

"The solidarity of Rome must be broken. It is now much disturbed, but this condition will not be permitted to continue long. This is the moment for the Protestant Church to hurry its forces into the field and hold the ground for civil and religious liberty. The door will soon close. The world will have a right to demand of American Protestantism why it did not hold the Philippines for religious and civil liberty, if it fails to measure up to the situation.

"Conditions are rapidly forming for Rome's supreme hour. This will come when the people are enfranchised and led by the priesthood to the polls and voted solidly to carry out the dictates of the Archbishop of Manila, who has always ruled the Philippines and will effectually do so again when the civil government is turned over to the natives. The régime of the past to smother liberty is one of the darkest pages in human history. Ostracism, dungeons, confiscation of property, banishment, secret murders, false accusation, and execution on trumped-up charges, all have been common in the Philippines to intimidate those who were disposed to drift away from Rome. At this time these ignorant and superstitious people are confronted with the awful curses of excommunication, refusal of marriage and holy sepulcher to intimidate them and keep them in line. Those who hunger for liberty have no leaders, none to bring to them the consolations of religion, no support in their tendencies to become truly liberty-loving people, and so Rome will soon be able to drive all those who are hoping for something better than this strong hand back again into helpless and hopeless bondage."

What are the Protestant churches doing to meet this situation? asks the writer; and his reply is: "Almost nothing." There are a few missionaries in Manila, it is true, but "out in the provinces there is not one to a million natives." He concludes:

"All northern Luzon, the region having people of the highest racial development in the archipelago, including the Tagalogs, and of the highest material development, comprising probably 3,000,000 of people, there is only one missionary outside of Manila. One missionary as the exponent of civil and religious liberty. One missionary to help the Government to realize its mission in northern Luzon of establishing the ideals of our republican institutions.

"The appalling fact is that Methodism, which sent more sons into the army than any other religious body in America to establish the American flag in the Philippines, and has more teachers with lips sealed with a government padlock against teaching the doctrines of religious liberty, and has more graves filled with its dead heroes, who gave their lives to set the Philippines free, has fallen down and gone to sleep in the presence of the greatest problem ever thrust upon her—namely, to stand by our flag and fight the battle with Rome for civil and religious liberty in the gateway to the Orient. Other churches are doing no more than the Methodists are doing. Southern Luzon has been given to the Presbyterians and the Baptists, together with the southern islands. But in all those multitudes, in those regions ready to learn the principles represented by the American flag, there is not one missionary to millions of natives.

"When the United States Government faced a test situation a few years ago, it sprang to the issue and met it grandly and nobly. How different the churches now! Future generations will justly sneer at a worldly, stupid, selfish Protestantism that failed to do its whole duty and second the noble efforts of the Government to carry civil and religious liberty to the long oppressed and degraded Filipinos. In the name of liberty, for the

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sake of the hero dead, and above all in the name of the conquering Christ, let American Protestantism arise in its strength and secure the victory only partially secured by bloody battles, and bequeath to the Philippines the institution of a liberty-loving people."

Since this article was written, new evidence has come to hand of the "disturbed solidarity" of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines. The new Catholic movement (to which we have already made reference), organized by the Filipinos as a protest against the authority and methods of the Vatican, appears to be gaining in strength; and on November 6 a street riot of rather formidable proportions took place in Manila between adherents of the old and the new churches. The storm raged around the church of Father Sorrondo, who was accused of violating confessional secrets and was attacked in the streets. "Bishop" Agilpay and the dissenters at one time obtained possession of the church and celebrated mass therein. They drew up a deed of gift, transferring the property to the Government, and offered the deed to Governor Taft, with the keys of the building. The governor replied that the church belonged to the Roman Catholics, advised the dissenters to surrender it, suggested an appeal to the courts if they thought they had rights in the case, and strongly counseled them against disorder. The dissenters accepted his advice and surrendered possession of the church.

RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF ITALY.

THE traveler who visits Italy to-day finds his first concern in the natural beauty of the country and its artistic treasures. Perhaps his interest is aroused in the literature of the land and he acquires some knowledge of Dante and the Medici and the Borgia. But he seldom is impelled to study the religion of the people. And yet, observes the London *Church Quarterly Review* (October), "the religion of Italy is of supreme importance. For many centuries it impressed its stamp upon the whole of Western Europe, and still the greater part of Christendom regards the occupant of an Italian see as in a special way the vicar of Christ. The art of Italy was molded by religious belief, and the chief Italian poem is a theological treatise." We quote further:

"With all allowance for a considerable minority who have rejected Christianity, there can be no doubt that by far the greater part of the Italian people profess and practise the Catholic religion. The churches are numerous, and generally well attended. At certain seasons there are crowds waiting round the confessionals, and sometimes communicants flock to the altar. In one little town with which we are familiar there are, out of a population of 5,000, 3,000 communicants at Easter. And these are drawn from all classes, tho probably the rich and the poor predominate over the middle class. No doubt the population of the town in question is mostly agricultural, but then the same may be said of Italy as a whole, and we have no reason for thinking that our instance is exceptional. Among the rural population there is neither the hostility to religion which is said to exist in France nor that dull indifference which we mourn among ourselves. And we must remember that while the religious people of England are divided among a score of rival sects, in Italy there is in the rural districts practically no dissent. The small bodies of Protestants are to be found almost exclusively in the larger towns."

That there is much superstition, indifference, and carelessness in the religious exercises of the Italian peasants, the writer does not attempt to disguise. He refers in particular to the flippant demeanor of so many of the worshipers, and to their lack of reverence for their churches. An inscription in a church at Nettuno, near Rome, urges the people "for the honor of God not to spit in the church, and not to bring into it either children or dogs." Prayer is "often regarded as a charm rather than an intelligent devotion"; and it is not unusual for a suppliant to apply "the filthiest terms of contempt to the saint who refuses to help him." Extreme devotion is paid to the Virgin Mary, and the writer does not think that "the distinctions of theologians between devotion which may be paid to the Madonna and that which is due to God alone" have much weight with the masses. We quote again:

"The only effective counterpoise to the excessive devotion to the Blessed Virgin seems to be the devotion to the Blessed Sacrament. We are bound to express our sense of the fidelity of the Roman Church with respect to the Holy Eucharist, which she has ever set forth as the central act of worship. . . . When we see over the door of an Italian church the ensign of Host and Chalice which indicates that the Sacrament is exposed for constant veneration, and when we enter and join in the simple and earnest devotion of a large congregation, we can not but rejoice that the hearts of the people are that day directed, not toward any of the saints, but toward the Lord himself. We are perhaps hardly exaggerating if we say that devotion to our Lord is maintained in Italy chiefly by reverence to the Blessed Sacrament."

There are many rumors of clerical inefficiency and immorality, and the writer declares that in a great number of cases they rest on a basis of truth. "It is to be feared," he says, "that the standard of sexual morality is not high." An English minister who complained of the conspicuous immorality of a certain cardinal was told: "You Anglicans seem to think there is no virtue but chastity. The cardinal has not that, but he is an honest man." We quote in conclusion:

"Where instances exist of immoral priests, we fear that they are regarded with a sort of good-natured allowance, and that the bishops, who are quick to put down heresy or indifference about the temporal power, are slow to remove scandalous priests. To some extent their reluctance is caused by a circumstance which is common to Italy and to England—the difficulty of removing a beneficed clergyman. In France the clergy receive their stipends through the bishops, who can stop them by a stroke of the pen. In Italy the benefice is a freehold, and the spiritual sentence of deprivation is not necessarily, tho it is usually, followed by the withdrawal of the income. The tension between church and state makes the bishops reluctant to take steps which may involve an appeal to the secular courts and publicity of which the irreligious press is sure to take advantage. Something must also be allowed for the national indisposition to expel unworthy persons, as if justice were unkindness, which renders all the public services inefficient. We are acquainted with the case of a bishop, convicted of immorality which involved a large illegitimate family, whose punishment was a term of suspension from his office, and whom we have heard preaching a glowing sermon while his neighbors were by no means satisfied of his repentance. It is right to say that in many dioceses there has been of late years a very conspicuous improvement in the character of the clergy."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE jubilee year of the entrance of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix into holy orders, and his fortieth anniversary as rector of Trinity parish, New York, were celebrated on November 1. A special service was held in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, and a handsome loving-cup was presented to him.

ACCORDING to late press despatches, the Canadian Doukhobors are possessed by a religious frenzy that threatens to break up their community altogether. A large number of these Russian "Spirit-Wrestlers" are wandering aimlessly across the Northwestern Territory, "seeking for Jesus," as they say. There are women and children among them, and great privation and suffering have ensued. Every effort is being made to persuade the wanderers to return to their homes.

MRS. KATHERINE A. TINGLEY, high priestess of the "Universal Brotherhood" at Point Loma, Cal., is carrying on an active Theosophical propaganda in Southern California. She has converted a summer hotel into an Oriental temple, and holds public services in her own opera-house in San Diego. She styles herself the "Purple Mother," and has gathered around her many Cuban orphans at her "Rajah Yoga" school. A fresh consignment of eleven, who arrived at the port of New York last week, were excluded by the authorities on petition of the Gerry Society.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

PURSUIT OF THE MAD MULLAH.

THE Mad Mullah holds forth in Somaliland. This Somaliland is a vast region on the eastern coast of Africa. Since 1884 it has been loosely partitioned among the governments of Abyssinia, Italy, and Great Britain, the littoral being mainly under the protection of the latter. The interior of Somaliland has never been much explored or policed. The region seems to be a desert of sand and brush, inhabited by fanatic tribesmen of Mohammedan faith. Such were the conditions responsible for the Mad Mullah.

The Mullah is called mad not in consequence of any intellectual deficiency—for he is a shrewd man—but because he is seized with religious furies like Milton's pale-eyed priest of the prophetic cell. In the course of these furies he predicts great happiness in the next world for all who obey him in this one. His followers were nearly stampeded recently by a cruiser's searchlight playing above them, but the Mad Mullah restored the general peace of mind by explaining that God was casting an eye over Somaliland. So, at any rate, goes the story.

The British have been in pursuit of the Mullah for some years past. The net result has vindicated the theory of the military future of him who fights and runs away. Allowance has to be made both for the difficulty of the country and the inadequacy of the force at the disposal of the British officials. The Boer war led to the neglect of things elsewhere, a fact of which the Mad Mullah took every advantage. Last month, however, the British got after him in earnest, but they sustained a smart defeat at his hands. England was shocked. Says *The Standard* (London):

"It is unfortunate that the magnitude of the Mullah's movement was not realized some time ago, tho the fault does not seem to lie with Colonel Swayne [the British commander] himself, but rather with the Foreign Office, which has been content to regard Muhammed Abdullah as a comparatively unimportant person. It would have saved trouble in the end to crush him two or three years ago, before he had managed to collect round him so formidable a body of adherents. But the rather feeble expeditions undertaken by us in conjunction with the Abyssinian authorities seem only to have encouraged this Mohammedan fanatic, and added to this influence. . . . The net result, as Lord Cranborne stated, is that we may now have to enter upon 'very much more prolonged operations than we had hoped,' and on a far larger scale than was originally contemplated. No time has been lost in taking steps to retrieve the position. General Manning, the principal military officer of the protectorate, has arrived at Aden, and will promptly proceed to Somaliland with considerable reinforcements."

The tendency in certain quarters to regard the Mad Mullah as a sort of Mohammedan George Washington and the father of his country is reproved by the London daily:

"He is a plundering and murdering impostor, who will be a danger so long as he is free. Unfortunately, the desert to the south of Somaliland provides him with a refuge and the means of continuing his raids. The repulse of Colonel Swayne shows that the Mullah is formidable, and that it will require more than a flying column to bring him to bay. The situation is still serious, and we can not afford to be content with watching him on our borders. We must suppress him entirely."

There seems no doubt that he will be suppressed, and that, too, by the British Government without waiting for any Italian or Abyssinian aid. But there is a protest against this policy from the Liberal *Speaker* (London):

"On broad grounds one can see no vestige of an excuse for an attempt on our part to exercise sovereignty in Somaliland. We have no benefits to confer, and nothing whatever to gain. We have made no pretense of taking up 'the white man's burden.' We have acknowledged no duties to the tribes from whom we expect obedience. We have given them neither peace nor roads nor justice. As for civilizing them, the Mullah brings them a religion and a moral code much better suited to their development than our own. . . . The sensible course would have been to make terms with the Mullah and to allow him a reasonable autonomy in a country which we have no ambition to rule. If such a policy is now difficult, the fault lies with the Foreign Office, which had not even the courage of its indiscretions."

DEFYING THE CONSTITUTION IN AUSTRALIA.

THE convention of illustrious memory that framed our national constitution in 1787 bestowed upon us, as everybody ought to know, the Supreme Court of the United States. Jefferson, it is true, took little stock in the contrivance, nor is it recorded that the contrivance took much stock in him. However, when the Australians came to frame their federal constitution they paid us the compliment of imitating not only our House of Representatives and our Senate, but our Supreme Court as well. But a series of peculiar complications has delayed the organization of the Australian Commonwealth's highest judicial tribunal. The plain truth seems to be that everybody at the antipodes is afraid to bring upon the scene an authority of such unlimited powers. The labor party there has been warned that the Supreme Court of the United States thinks nothing of pronouncing acts of Congress null and void upon occasion. That sort of thing in Australia would mean handing the Kanaka labor question, the compulsory arbitration law, and many other disputes for final decision over to a body of men independent of the vicissitudes of the ballot-box. "Australia lives," says *The Argus* (Melbourne), "and is destined to live under a federation, and hence the importance of cultivating the federal spirit," but the federal spirit has certainly balked "in one matter at any rate." The Australian press, however, reflects public opinion in not clamoring for a supreme court. That part of the federal constitution (they call it the Commonwealth act) remains a blank.

The situation that has resulted is full of peril in the opinion of *The Edinburgh Review*. The British periodical finds that "the written constitution [of Australia] is simply being defied":

"The federal court, as laid down by the act, closely resembles the high court of the United States. It would be perfectly easy for the Australian parliament to constitute it by creating the court from the chief justices of the various colonies. But there seems to be a strong political prejudice against creating a court which might have supreme powers over all political parties. The situation is a curious one. . . . It would now plainly have been better if the high court had been nominated in the Commonwealth act, and if the Commonwealth parliament had been left no option as to its powers. But the act leaves the parliament a wide scope of choice as to the jurisdiction to be conferred upon the federal court, and it does not seem at present likely that the parties will come to an agreement on the question. At present, indeed, the first step requires to be taken. The federal court itself has not been appointed."

The situation "largely resembles that which existed in North America during the early life of the United States":

"Administration has to be carried on, but at the present moment the legal position of the central Government can be questioned at every point. The 51st clause [of the Commonwealth act] which gives to the central Government its power, opens with a preface that the parliament 'shall have power to make laws,' and then details the subjects on which these laws may be made. But few of the laws are made, and yet the federal Government is proceeding to act. Take, for instance, the case of defense. No defense act has yet been passed. And yet state officers and troops are being moved about freely by the central Government, altho they are under no law at present but that of their states, which does not permit movement in time of peace. In the absence of a federal court, in fact, the federal parliament does virtually what it likes."

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SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

ONE hundred years have passed away since the great Napoleon, then First Consul of France, concluded with Pope Pius VII. that famous pact known as the Concordat, which defines the basis of union between church and state in the great Gallican republic. It has subsisted practically in its integrity from Napoleon's day to our own, notwithstanding the revolutionary whirligig of which France has so often been the center. The anti-Clericals now announce that they want to do away with this time-honored compact; but nobody thinks that they are in earnest.

The Concordat and the prescriptions growing out of it define the number of archbishops and bishops and the limits of their dioceses. Their appointment is vested in the Government, but the Pope may reject any or all of the names in the list of three submitted to him. This privilege of the Pope's is more important in theory than in practise, and the Roman Catholic prelates have for years past, according to *The Church Quarterly Review* (London), been chosen by a very elegant and agreeable, but by no means ultramontane, atheist:

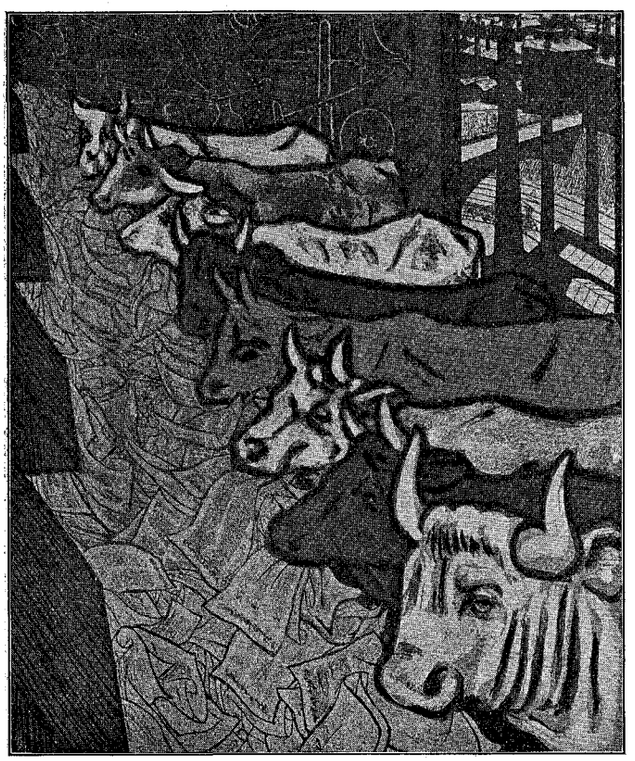
"This man is M. Dumay, the Director of Cults. The ministers pass, but he remains, and after thirty years he knows the Church of France and what is left of canon law better than anybody. He and nobody else makes all the appointments. The reader ought to bear in mind that the appointments not only of bishops but of vicars-general and even rural deans (*curés de canton*) are in the gift of the Government. The minister presents to the nuncio three names, out of which Rome has to choose. Now, the minister knows nothing about matters which never interest politicians, and are always annexed at present to something less special—the fine arts, for instance, or education. What can he do but consult the head of his perplexing department? So M. Dumay has his own way, and nobody could have it as perversely. He is personally anti-religious; his duties bring him into contact only with the less noble sides of what is human in the clergy; so he dislikes the church, and his ironical *bonhomie* does not conceal his contempt for such of her ministers as he knows. His method is uniform. Of the three men he presents to the nuncio two are generally honest, timid nobodies, and one a person of more talent, but who has given unmistakable signs of 'attachment to the republican institutions.' This means propensity to something looking more or less like Erastianism. If the Pope demurs at the shabby *terna* [list of three names], M. Dumay defers every appointment, and we have seen sometimes—bishops are often chosen among sexagenarians and die soon—seven or eight sees empty for ten or twelve months. The result is that of the ninety French bishops the few talented ones are seldom unblemished characters, and the rest are mostly good men without any stamina."

It might be inferred from this that the Vatican can afford to contemplate with equanimity an abrogation of the Concordat. From one point of view the present arrangements introduce an element of comedy into religion. But from a political point of view a "denunciation of the Concordat," of which French anti-Clericals talk so much, might totally demolish the already undermined foundation of the Pope's temporal power; hence the eagerness of Vatican politicians to maintain it. Nor, from a French political standpoint, does the pact work badly. The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* says:

"At the time of its conclusion, this agreement was deemed an unexpected success for the then tottering papacy and likewise a great concession on the part of the First Consul, who was then striving for Rome's downfall and for the imperial crown. To-day a contrary view of the situation prevails. The papal court has won so many triumphs in the past hundred years that its pretensions have immeasurably grown. The whole world is of opinion that the Concordat of 1802 is the most favorable treaty that could by any possibility be wrung from the Pope. To this circumstance is due the fact that no French statesman familiar with the situation and with Roman Catholic opinion in his own country considers any tampering with the Concordat advisable."

Be this as it may, it is certain that the anti-Clericals in the French Chamber have brought forward a motion for "the suppression of the Vatican embassy and the separation of church and state." The public funds now appropriated for the clergy's salaries would go for old-age pensions. Some $8,000,000 is expended annually by the Government for what in France goes by the name of "public worship." The French, we are assured, would much prefer that this money be paid out of the national treasury than directly out of their pockets. There are 37,000 communes in France, says one observer, but scarcely 1,000 of them would agree to pay the salary of the clergy, "and we should before long find ourselves in the dilemma either of seeing churches and temples closed or of seeing a revolution to keep them open." There is another alternative which in the words of the London *Spectator* "would be regarded at Rome as a terrible blow":

"This is the 'Gal-



FREED FROM FARMING.

If the editoral articles on meat scarcity could be turned into fodder Germany would be independent of the Agrarians.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP.

GERMANY: "Why do you always tread on my toes after you have avowed eternal friendship for me?"
RUSSIA: "So you won't forget it."
—*Der Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).

ASPECTS OF THE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

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licanizing' of the church, the denial, that is, of any right of interference in the papacy. It is said that there is a certain leaning to this course in the French episcopate, which complains that it is practically enslaved by a group of foreigners seated in Italy who are more concerned about the temporal power than about the reinvigoration of any local church. A threat of that kind might, and we are inclined to believe does, in a certain degree overawe the Vatican; but we do not believe that it will be carried out. The people would hardly understand it, and the cultivated classes do not wish to break with Roman Catholic Christendom, or to lose a source of great influence in foreign affairs, or to press too openly the naked rights of the laity to control the priesthood. The Concordat acts as a buffer between two sets of ideas mutually destructive—the right of the church and the right of the nation—and they will be very slow to allow it to be torn down."

The French Premier is certainly displaying none of his anti-clerical energy in following up the motion to separate church and state. In fact he has referred the whole matter to a commission which, according to the Socialist *Petite République* (Paris), will bury it. The *Lanterne* (Paris), a very Radical sheet, continues, it is true, to cry "after the monk, the priest!" but the *Radical* (Paris) says it would be rash to force the Pope's hand. The more or less—just now less—ministerial *Temps* (Paris) avows itself "hostile to any separation of church and state":

"The Chamber has taken up the separation of church and state, which, as everybody knows, is an article of the Radical creed. The matter was turned up and down for some hours. Then the Chamber passed to other diversions, leaving to a commission the task of handling the subject in the slowest fashion possible. . . . In truth the Premier wants no such separation. But that is not the only consideration adduced by the press supporting him. He wants no separation because he knows the danger of it, because, charged with the maintenance of public tranquillity, he realizes the peril to which it would be exposed by a disappearance of the Concordat. He repels the idea—while pretending not to oppose it—because he knows that his party will never allow him to embody in fact the ideal of Cavour: a free church in a free state."

There was much outcry in the anti-clerical press which accused the Premier of having "turned tail to the priests." But great was the Jacobin joy when the Clerical *Univers* (Paris) printed "the sensational news" that a cardinal, having called on the Premier by appointment, was kept waiting half an hour. "At the end of that time his eminence was told by the footman to go away."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DENMARK'S AMERICAN PERIL.

THE refusal by the upper chamber of the Danish parliament to approve the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States is held by some European observers to portend friction between the two Powers in the future. The great American republic, we are assured, will become irritated by the attitude of the small European Power, and adopt a menacing attitude. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) thinks the islands will be "grabbed":

"Has Denmark taken into consideration what took place between the United States and Spain and what may take place, of a similar character, in the future? Might Denmark not have ended the possibility of serious complications to come by voluntarily eliminating the source whence they may spring? No doubt the answer could be made that other nations, like France and Great Britain, own some of the Antilles and that they have determined to retain them. But France and Great Britain are powerful nations to which provocation would not be given over a trifle and which would be capable, moreover, of defending themselves. Nothing of this sort is true of little Denmark, which runs great risk of finding herself some day as helpless against the United States as Spain was, nor could she hope to receive any more support from the Powers of Europe than Spain received."

Sentiment in the islands themselves seems in a state of flux. There is general desire to have the matter settled one way or the other. When the news came that the Landsthing at Copenhagen had definitively rejected the ministerial bill for the cession of the islands to the United States, the *Tidende* (St. Thomas) said:

THE HAY NOTE.

UNCLE SAM (to the Czar): "Will you kindly ask your brothers to have King Charles of Rumania act more humanely toward Rumanian Jews? I say not a word about Russian Jews."

—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

"Great is the relief and content at the ending of a matter that has kept the community disturbed and uncertain for three years. We are glad of the news. Opposition of a political character here to the bill's rejection is not likely."

Danish capitalists and promoters are urged in the *National Tidende* (Copenhagen) to further the development of the islands in every way. It is noteworthy that Mr. Thygeson, the Danish magnate of ninety-seven, whose vote killed the treaty by completing the tie, "remembers as a child of six seeing Napoleon I. in 1812 before the disastrous Russian expedition."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILLIAM II. AND EDWARD VII.

THE relations of Great Britain to Germany continue to occasion much mutual recrimination in the press of these great Powers. As every one who follows such matters is aware, this sort of thing has been going on for a long time. There seems to be no prospect of a cessation. In fact the vituperation and distrust seem to intensify with time. If the feelings indicated by these utterances be genuine, Emperor William's visit to King Edward is a momentous step.

The October number of *The National Review* (London), which is regarded as an exponent of a section of British official opinion, contained various articles which very much disturbed the German press. The editor of the British periodical is regarded as one of the leaders of the movement to "prejudice" Anglo-Saxon opinion against Germany. The visit of the German Emperor to King Edward afforded *The National Review* an opportunity to say this:

"We own to feeling considerable anxiety as to the possible developments of the near future. Our readers may rest assured that on the occasion of the approaching visit of the Kaiser to Sandringham, his imperial Majesty will pursue bigger game than pheasants. We earnestly hope that the leading English newspapers, which have shown on so many occasions during the last year that they thoroughly appreciate German policy, will protest before it is too late against the arrangements by which we are threatened. Is it extravagant to hope that Lord Rosebery and Sir Edward Grey, who understand this question as do

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no other men now in public life, will raise their influential voices? If they made it clear that should they come into office they would refuse to recognize any secret understandings entered into between the British Government and Germany, the situation would be saved. The very notion of a Germanized foreign policy is utterly hateful to the English people, and in this case, as in so many others, the instincts of the man in the street are sounder than those of the man in the cabinet."

It must be remembered that this utterance emanates from a source that has very great authority. It occasions and it reflects a state of public opinion that can not be ignored by the British Government. To quote further:

"As all the world knows, Mr. Brodrick [British War Minister] has attended the German maneuvers dressed in khaki and wearing German orders. It will hardly be pretended that he was invited in order that he might instruct his illustrious host in army reform or to discuss strategy, as Lord Roberts and the other distinguished English generals would have been quite competent for that purpose. Mr. Brodrick was invited because it is a political advantage to Germany to be able to flourish a British cabinet minister in the face of other Powers whose maneuvers are not so attended. In the second place it showed that England dare not resent German attacks on her army as any self-respecting Power should resent them. But above all Mr. Brodrick was a politician with whom 'business' might be transacted. The Kaiser has a genius for hypnotizing our public men, and we may be sure that he laid himself out to fascinate the English War Minister, who has doubtless been convinced of the 'friendship' of Germany, has learnt that the Anglophobe movement was an invention of the newspapers, and that the German navy is a myth."

The upshot of it all is that Great Britain is in deadly peril of being drawn into an alliance with Germany:

"The reader will naturally be inclined to say that in the face of the unforgettable outrages of last winter, and the general hostility displayed to this country by all classes in Germany during the last three years, it is unthinkable that there can be any risk of patriotic British statesmen so far forgetting their duties as to contemplate a *rapprochement* with Germany. But in the field of politics it is exactly the unthinkable for which one must be prepared. Since the close of the South African war and the retirement of Lord Salisbury the Berlin Government has been engaged in another strenuous effort to draw this country into its net, and is confident of success to-day where it has failed before, as 'the chief obstacle' is now regarded as removed."

But any alliance entered into by the British Government with the Emperor's Government will be repudiated by the British people, says this observer, a conclusion arrived at also by *The Spectator* (London). All this has inspired a series of heated retorts in German organs of all shades of opinion. The leader of the German chorus is the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin). Before quoting what it has to say, the following characterization of its editorial tone from *The Fortnightly Review* (London) may be subjoined:

"It is unnecessary to explain that the *Kreuz* is by far the most powerful organ of military and bureaucratic opinion in the German empire, or that it is an exceedingly able and independent journal, which knows how to combine moderation of expression with decision of view. Dr. Schiemann [its foreign editor] in his turn is a very competent publicist. His 'Russia, Poland, and Lithuania up to the Seventeenth Century' is a well-known and useful authority upon the history of these countries before Peter the Great. Our professor is a Lithuanian, thoroughly acquainted with Russian affairs and the Russian press. His comments upon events in the czardom as they arise are always among the most interesting and well-considered which appear in Europe. On the other hand, his knowledge of English affairs is wonderfully weak, and the judgments upon them to which he treats, week by week, the most influential classes of German opinion are often ludicrously absurd. That contrast is explanatory in itself. For the rest Dr. Schiemann is solid, shrewd, with a rare touch of dry humor for which we forgive him much. But the essential point to realize is that he presents German comment upon English affairs, not at its worst but at its best."

With this characterization of the *Kreuz Zeitung* before us, let us see what it has to reply to the English. It opens fire in this style:

"The group of irresponsible politicians who make *The National Review* their organ are striving hard to bring about an Anglo-German war in the future. The entire October number of *The National Review* is permeated by this tendency, and that, too, with growing repulsiveness and diminishing integrity. The editorial department, headed 'episodes of the month,' reveals sufficient unenviable courage to hark back to the calumny that Germany played a false part during the Spanish-American war. But all the world knows that it was England that suggested intervention in Spain's behalf to the European Powers. This serves to show, however, the sort of stuff that can be dished up to the readers of *The National Review*. At the present moment the anxiety of Mr. Maxse [editor of *The National Review*] is occasioned by the approaching visit of Emperor William to England. He dreads as a result of it a coming together of the two Powers, and does his best to warn against it. He hopes no patriotic English statesman can be found so far forgetful of his duty as even to consider closer relations with Germany. If Lord Rosebery and Sir Edward Grey would only assert that in the event of their assumption of power they would not recognize any secret understanding between Germany and England, the danger might yet be averted. It might well be asked if we are dealing here with rational people."

The same commentator, in looking over the pages of *The National Review*, finds another offensive utterance. This is contained in an article on the origin of the Franco-Prussian war from the pen of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart., in which the writer says:

"Prussianized Germany is now prepared for the struggle with Great Britain which Cavour foresaw. Should it come about it will be a war for supremacy on the ocean. She is adding to her fleet a class of ship specially suited for an attack on England. The same methods exactly are employed by her against the British empire which she formerly used against France. The German mind is being trained to receive with enthusiasm the announcement of a war with England when the time comes. *Videant consules.* Tho the sands are running low in the hour-glass, I believe that with courage and foresight on the part of our statesmen that conflict may still be avoided."

Was ever such ruthless and perilous provocation heard of before? asks the *Kreuz Zeitung*, after quoting the above extract. It says it is hard to find any psychological explanation of such railings from a person whom it is customary to regard as a gentleman:

"Let us say once for all to him and to his countrymen who share his anxieties that we will not send any of our princes forth to make his entry into London as a new William the Conqueror. Nor do we even contemplate thrusting the British fleet into our capacious pockets. Nay, we would not threaten the British ministers with a pistol aimed at their breasts for the sake of wringing the most secret of treaties out of them."

All the same, concludes the German organ, Germany will go on with the building of her fleet for the protection of her interests. And while it thus takes to task one great British periodical, another German champion of militarism, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, hotly attacks the London *Spectator*. This British weekly, the ablest exponent of world politics in the English language, has been warning the Anglo-Saxon world against German designs for a long time past. It considers Germany isolated diplomatically, and it warns the British Government against playing the part of tail to the Hohenzollern kite. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* retorts that this article is a series of misrepresentations. Great Britain is isolated, not Germany. *The Spectator* is indulging in fantastic imaginings, but what it says is highly characteristic of contemporary thought in British circles. The statement that Germany is protesting her friendship to England is quoted by the Hamburg organ with two bracketed exclamation points.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE SOUL OF A CITY.

THE CONQUEST OF ROME. By Matilde Serao. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 317 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

IT would not be exaggerating to say that most literatures have first or last led to Rome. There have been several great books whose heroine one might fairly call Rome. Zola made an epic of Rome. The De Goncourts, in "Madame Gervaisais," gave an exquisite picture of the Holy City. Mr. Marion Crawford has turned again and again to Rome for his inspiration. We have had described to us the Rome of the strangers, the artists' Rome, the Rome of Cæsar and Tiberius, and, above all, the Rome which was but a suburb of the Vatican. It is perhaps this Rome, and the tourists' Rome, fairly bristling with great monuments of the past, with which American readers are the most familiar.

Those who have gained this idea of Rome would do well to read Matilde Serao's book. They will find their ideas of this city singularly enlarged. This is the modern Rome, where the picturesque, that has been so prominent in the works of foreign writers, sinks to merely a detail, and a not very significant one—a Rome where the Vatican is secondary in importance to the great life of the city.

MATILDE SERAO.

This story is the story of modern political Rome. How true this picture is, a stranger may not say; but it bears the stamp of verity. In many ways the story is a typical one of all modern cities; what Mme. Serao says about it might well be applied to any one of them, when in the mouth of Criestini she puts the words: "Wo to the commonplace, wo to the cowards, wo to the weak! This city does not expect you and does not fear you; it gives you no welcome and does not regret you; it does not oppose you, and disdains to accept a challenge; its strength, its power, its loftiness, is lodged in an almost divine attribute—indifference." It is this indifference that is the dominant motive of the story, the "moral mid-winter sirocco," which finally conquers the hero, Sangiorgio, and kills in him all that was vital. In different terms, the same drama is constantly being reenacted.

The whole story is a great parable, that shows how a great city conquers men, with what serene indifference it plays with them, with what tranquillity it overcomes them and kills them. Few stories of politics have been more vivid and brilliant. One lives in the atmosphere of politics, and, throughout, Rome, personified in a lovely and indifferent woman, is morally killing Sangiorgio.

There are few writers who can set before one more clearly the complex life of a big city, or who can give more exactly the atmosphere of a crowd. After all, it is the *look* of Rome, its exterior, that has been the most salient thing in the other novels dealing with this great city; and as one reads "The Conquest of Rome," all at once one realizes the people who live within the houses and palaces that have been so often described.

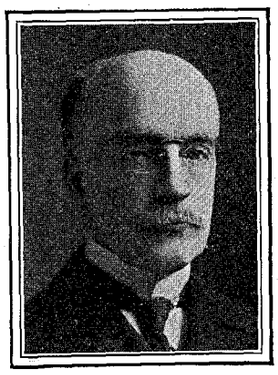
THE STORY OF A STATESMAN.

DANIEL WEBSTER. By John Bach McMaster. Cloth, 5¾ x 8½ in., 333 pp. Price, $2.00. The Century Company, 1902.

THOSE familiar with Mr. McMaster's History of the United States will find much of the same qualities that distinguish it in this smaller volume, which covers the career in brief of a man who cut so large a swath in our national life. The style is simple, terse, judicial. No eloquence is spent in trying to explain this man of towering eloquence. The facts of his career are presented impartially, and their effects upon opposing parties as well as upon the people at large are outlined rather than dwelt upon minutely. There is scarcely any attempt at character analysis. Webster's own sayings, his actions and the effect of these upon his friends and contemporary statesmen, together with opinions uttered by men of mark at the time, all are made use of in explanation of the part played by him.

Despite brevity, however, and the quite obvious desire to avoid anything like emotional display in the telling of the great man's story, a certain pathos attaches itself to the struggles and comparative poverty of Webster's early life. What one misses most in the story is any insight into his private or domestic life. Beyond the brief mention of his two marriages, and portraits of both his wives, and several incidental references to his son Fletcher, Webster might as well have lived a bachelor for aught we see of his heart history. His isolation from the common lot of men partially explains this. It was the price he paid for his greatness.

"Webster," writes Mr. McMaster—explaining his defeat for the presidency—"did not possess any of the attributes of a popular leader. The very greatness of his abilities raised him far above the mass of men and put him out of touch with them. He inspired awe, but not affection. No mortal man ever thought of coupling his name with any epithet of popular endearment. Jackson was 'Old Hickory,' Harrison was 'Old Tip,' Clay was 'Harry of the West,' Taylor was 'Old Rough and Ready'; but the Senator from Massachusetts was the 'Hon. Daniel Webster.' Even the cartoonists could find no other name for him than 'Black Dan.' It was to 'Rough and Ready,' therefore, and not to Daniel Webster, that the Whig masses turned in 1848 when they were done with Henry Clay."



JOHN BACH McMASTER.

To Webster's ambition for the presidency, to his renowned speeches against Hayne and Benton in the Senate, and to his unlooked for "Seventh of March" speech in upholding slavery in the Territories, Mr. McMaster devotes most space. The latter address, which made his own State regard him as an apostate to its traditions, proved his political death, and the author makes some attempt to explain it from the logic of Webster's character.

HUMOR AND NATURE-LORE.

KULÓSKAP THE MASTER, AND OTHER ALGONKIN POEMS. Translated metrically by Charles Godfrey Leland and John Dyneley Prince. Text illustrations by F. Berkeley Smith; ten tracings after Indian birch-bark designs by Charles Godfrey Leland; and frontispiece in color by Edwin Willard Deming. Cloth, 5¾ x 8 in., 370 pp. Price, $2 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

IF Mr. Leland had not chosen a professor in Columbia who is the leading authority on Algonkin dialects to "revise, correct, and compare" his "metrical version with the original text," we might well suppose that the author of "The Breitmann Ballads" was presenting in "Kulóskap the Master" another delightful creation of his own humorous fancy.

Pure fun, spontaneous and genial, has distinguished American humor from its beginning, which has heretofore been ascribed to no earlier date than the time of Washington Irving. It should tickle our patriotic pride to find that even before the sober Pilgrims came to the shores of New England, a vein of American humor, possessing all its essential characteristics, ran sparkling through the rich folk-lore of the Algonkin inhabitants. Certain scientists have declared that, in this country, the Anglo-Saxon physiognomy has taken on an Indian cast, and they have ascribed this change to physical environment. Perhaps American humor is also a matter of climate.

CHARLES GODFREY LELAND.

Certainly the spirit of woods and waters which inspired the tales which cluster around the personality of Kulóskap, the eponymous hero of the Algonkins, was a jolly, tricksy, irreverant elf. His best jokes are on the great "Lord of Beast and Men" himself. In "How Kulóskap was Conquered by the Babe," for instance, we have a scene so artistic in its conception and so naïve in its spirit that we must go back to Homer's "Hymn to Mercury" to find its equal. It is a joke on Kulóskap as a bachelor. The "Conqueror of all the World" is finally overcome by Wa'sis the Baby. The Master exercises all his arts upon the papoose, now,

"Making his voice like that of summer birds,"

now ordering him in "awful voice" "to crawl to him at once," and at last having recourse to "awful spells." But the baby, in turn delighted, terrified, and mystified, budges not an inch.

> So, in despair, Kulóskap gave it up,
> And Wa'sis, ever sitting on the floor
> In the warm sunshine, went "Goo! goo!" and crowed;
> That was his infant crow of victory.

The refinement which marks the humor of Kulóskap distinguishes the other qualities of the book: its mystery, its morality, and, above

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all its pathos. The grief of the animals at the departure of Kulóskap is most affecting.

The "Tales of Witchcraft," which follow the "Epic of Kulóskap," have been contributed, most of them, by Professor Prince. While interesting to the student of folk-lore, they do not possess, either in spirit or in form, the high literary quality of the epic legends which precede them, and of the miscellaneous lyrics and idyls which follow.

JOHN DYNELEY PRINCE.

The discovery of these last poems is an event every whit as important to literature as the finding of "Fragments," or "Lost Tales" of a classic poet. If such poems as "The Battle of the Frogs and Mice," ascribed to Homer, and "The Sorrow of Daphnis," by Theocritus, had been lost, their recovery would mean no more than Mr. Leland's revelation to the literary world of "Lappilatwan," and "Nipon the Summer." And the tale of the love of "The Scarlet Tanager and the Leaf," is a nature-idyl more exquisite than any which is to be found in the ancient literature of any country other than our own.

FICTION AND FOREIGN COLONIES.

THE RAGGED EDGE. A Tale of Weird Life and Politics. By John T. McIntyre. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 304 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

IN THE GATES OF ISRAEL. Stories of the Ghetto and the Jews. By Herman Bernstein. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 316 pp. Price, $1.50. J. F. Taylor & Co.

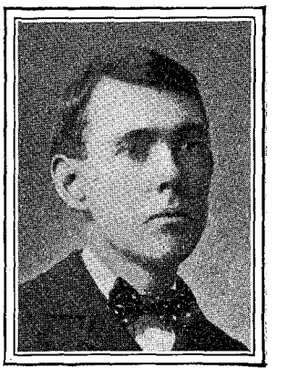
THERE has been developed in this country during the past few years a form of fiction which at first sight seems novel and original. We refer to those books which deal with the strangers within our gates. No one can live in any of our great cities and fail to be impressed with the picturesque phases of life which the various colonies of foreigners give us. So the novelist in search of new "copy" has made capital of these strangers, who in so many cases cling pathetically to their national customs, and who in other cases throw themselves into our political life. The books which have treated with these foreign colonies have always aroused a good deal of interest, at least in the cities harboring the colonies. Reviewers have treated these books very kindly as a rule, pointing out that the colonies themselves would prove temporary affairs, and that any one who should make a careful study of their curious and paradoxical conditions would add a valuable footnote to the history of this country.

All this is undoubtedly true, and when a writer enters deeply into the life of a people stranded in a strange country, his book has interest. Mr. Israel Zangwill wrote such a book. But there has been a horde of writers who have found picturesque material easy to get in this way, and who have made books out of this material. Two such books are the ones whose titles appear above. As one might guess from its subtitle, "The Ragged Edge" deals chiefly with the Irish. While in scope the two books differ fundamentally, they have in common superficiality and exaggeration of picturesque detail. It is a too keen eye for the picturesque that has spoiled many a good writer. One can not (unless one is a great writer in whose hands all material turns to gold) make a book out of picturesqueness alone, and that is exactly what so many authors who have written about this country have striven to do. This picturesqueness pleases the novices among story readers, but it is a trick of which the experienced reader of novels soon tires, and when he tires of mere picturesqueness, or mere local color, he is sure to delve beneath the surface and see how much real stuff the author has put into his story.

HERMAN BERNSTEIN.

The Jew has always proved a good subject for the novelist. The New York Ghetto and the London Ghetto are full of "types" which have tempted many people to burst into print. A few writers, like Mr. Abraham Cahan, understand the East Side Jews and write understandingly of them. It is likely that Mr. Bernstein may know the life of these people a great deal better than his book shows. Here and there one gets a flash of knowledge concerning them. But most of the stories, altho they are written in a sympathetic spirit, touch only the surface of things, and a surface which has been made familiar to all readers who are interested in that strange and pathetic people who have made our country the place of their exile. Hardly any of the stories are more than the slenderest of sketches, and even the basis of the sketches is old and hackneyed.

"The Ragged Edge" is a long story, in which the author attempts to give a picture of the life of those who bring their politics into their daily lives, somewhat as Mr. Bernstein's Jews bring their religion. Strip away the dialect of Mr. McIntyre's story and the political element, and one finds in the person of Larry Murphy the strong young hero who is able to beat the villain at his own game, and that without any previous practise. In fact, we have met Larry Murphy before under many different disguises. Mr. McIntyre has, however, portrayed quite successfully the difference of the attitude of the second generation of Irishmen from that of their fathers, and he has also given a fairly good picture of the way that private interests of such a community affect its political interests, and how interdependent each interest is upon the other. It is for this that "The Ragged Edge" is chiefly valuable.



JOHN T. McINTYRE.

BRILLIANT BUT UNSUBSTANTIAL.

EDGES. By Alice Woods. With illustrations by the author. Cloth, 6 x 8¼ in., 207 pp. Price, $1.50. Bowen-Merrill Company.

THIS is the work of a stylist. The style is surprisingly brilliant for that of a new writer, and if there were really anything at all in the story told, we should hail the book as a remarkable first performance. As a matter of fact, nothing at all happens, tho you keep expecting that something will. A very unconventional maid who paints and has lived in the Latin Quarter invades the hermitage of a Young-Man-Sick-of-the-World, who also paints and has also lived in the Quarter. She is Trilby without Trilby's questionable past, and what they say to each other and what she says to him in long letters from Europe, mostly about life and art, form the book. Of course, they are in love all through and find it out without any trouble. The tale is as free from complications as Bunthorne's "A magnet hung in a hardware shop." But the dialog is keen-edged and keeps you entertained until you come to the long letters from the heroine with her preternaturally acute and wise observations about painters and things.

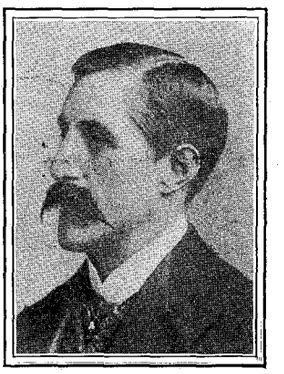
The author's pencil is as clever as her pen. One is not sure whether she made the illustrations for the book or wrote the book for the sake of the illustrations.

A STORY OF THE MARVELOUS.

THE HOME UNDER THE SEA. By Max Pemberton. Cloth, 5 x 7⅝ in., 346 pp. Price, $1.50. Appleton & Co.

MR. MAX PEMBERTON has always had a fancy for engineering works planned on a stupendous scale. He seldom writes a book in which he does not spend millions in carrying out these great enterprises. Just why he writes novels instead of spanning great rivers with magnificent bridges or building palaces beyond the dreams of Kubla Khan or tunneling for a railway beneath the Atlantic ocean, it is hard to say. Be his reasons what they may, he can not keep from planning gorgeous engineering enterprises on paper. He also has a fancy for double-dyed and ingenious villains with a homicidal turn of mind.

He turns his hero loose on the wonder works and incidentally on the villain, and, like a true romancer, makes his hero come out on top; but not until his readers have many times held their breath in terror for his safety." "The Home Under the Sea" has all the imagination of a work of Jules Verne and all the splendid disregard for human life which marks the work of Mr. Rider Haggard. Of the two authors, it is Mr. Verne whom Mr. Pemberton most nearly approaches. Indeed, it would not be unfair to assume that it is this great imaginative writer who has been Mr. Pemberton's model. Not that he has drawn his inspiration directly from the author of "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," for Mr. Pemberton has imagination enough of his own. He can take a musical villain, a mysterious island where swamps breed a miasma which causes a death-sleep; he can there immure a beautiful heroine waiting for a rescuer; he can add to this a marvelous palace in the sea; and out of all these elements for a fairy tale he can make a book which reads as if it happened—if the reader be young enough to still have an interest in the marvelous.



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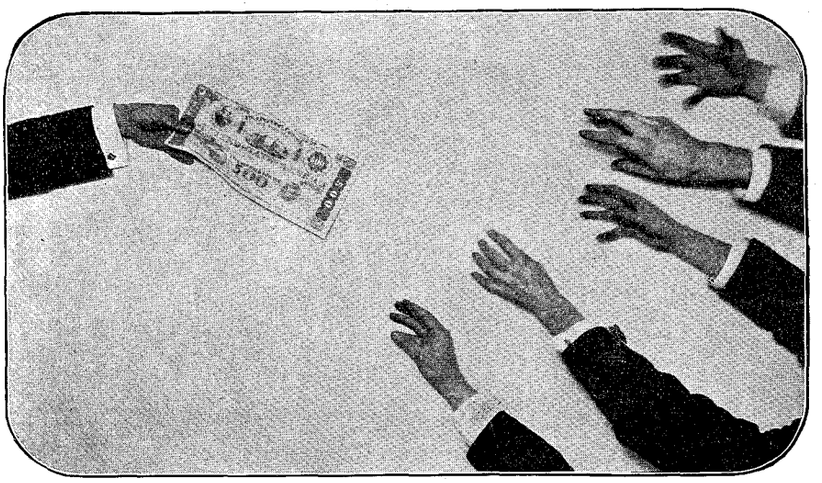

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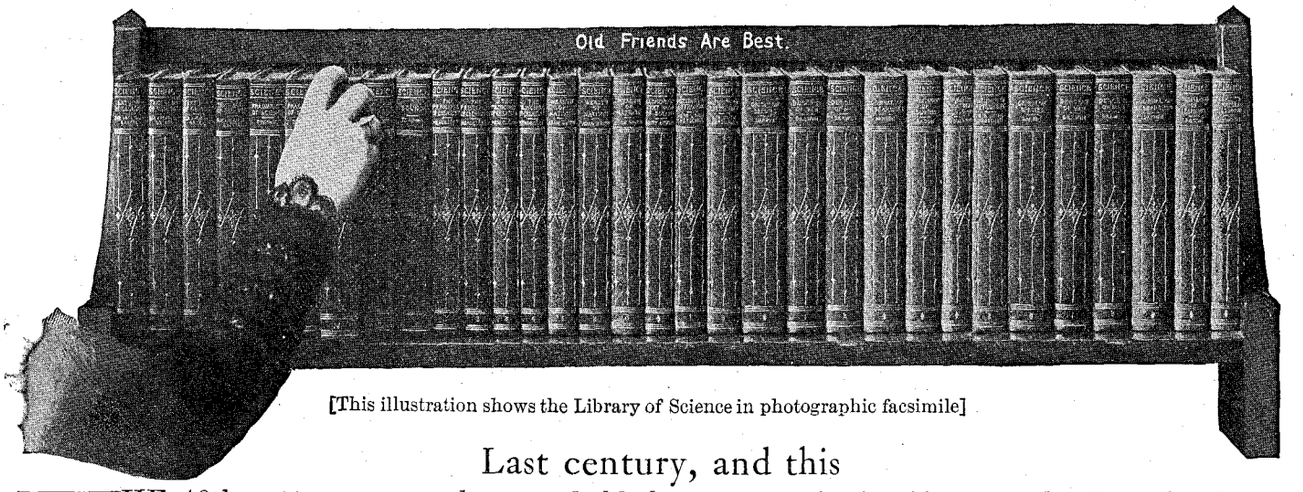

[This illustration shows the Library of Science in photographic facsimile]

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CURRENT POETRY.

The Market-Place.

By WALTER HEADLAM.

Above the far white moonlit walls
Profound blue midnight space;
Within them, glimmering market-stalls
In the Arab market-place.

At random yellower lights that gleamed
Like marsh-fires in a fen
Showed amber where the brown earth teemed
With huddled groups of men.

Each with his troop low-couched around
The fitful center's play;
Beside their several heaps unbound
The gathered merchants lay.

With different garb and rival schemes
Each by his lantern dim,
Half-shadowed from his neighbor, dreams
What morrow dawns for him.

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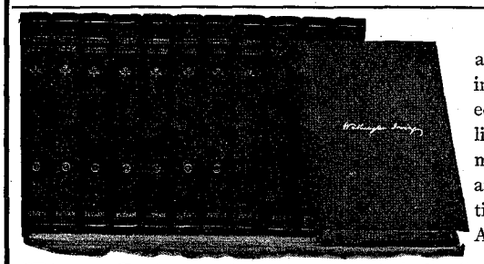

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Dreams, but at peril if he sleep:
Alert untrustful eyes
With hand-grasp on the weapon keep
To-morrow's merchandise.

The first glance in a page disclosed
The wild East; then a task
For Rembrandt; then around me posed
The Nations in a masque.

—In *Saturday Review* (London).

The Man He Killed.

By THOMAS HARDY.

SCENE: *The settle of the Fox Inn, Stagfoot Lane.*
CHARACTERS: *The speaker* (a returned soldier), *and his friends, natives of the hamlet.*

I

Had he and I but met
By some old ancient inn,
We should have sat us down to wet
Right many a nipperkin.

II

But ranged as infantry,
And staring face to face,
I shot at him, as he at me,
And killed him in his place.

III

I shot him dead, because—
Because he was my foe,
You see; my foe of course he was;
That's clear enough; altho

IV

He thought he'd 'list, perhaps,
Off-hand like—just as I—
Was out of work—had sold his traps—
No other reason why.

V

Yes; quaint and curious war is!
You shoot a fellow down
You'd treat if met where any bar is,
Or help to half-a-crown.

—In *Harper's Weekly.*

To Those Who Have Gone Before.

By MARGARET CROSBY.

Before a hundred shrines I incense burn;
With living love my lot seems to abound.
I smile, work, sleep, and live the daily round
Of present life with seeming unconcern.
Yet closelier seek the truth and thou shalt learn,
Beside this life another life is found,
Whose vast and trackless depths I may not sound,
Whose heights I may not scale and here return.
Where soft wind blows that bears upon its air
Presage of Love Supreme, that woundeth not.
And Holy Ones once worshiped here are there.
And turning from my present earthly lot,
I cry—"I love you! you are real, are fair!
Oh think not that I ever have forgot."

—In October *Scribner's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

King Edward and Gambetta.—The following conversation appeared in General de Gallifet's Memoirs as reprinted in the *Courrier des États Unis.* The date of the conversation is 1880.

Having come to Paris to attend a council, I met the Prince of Wales, who said: "I have an appointment to dine with M. Gambetta at the Café Anglais this evening. You must come, too; there will be only four of us."

At dinner, after various topics had been discussed, the Prince said: "Monsieur Gambetta, permit me to ask why you and your friends ex-

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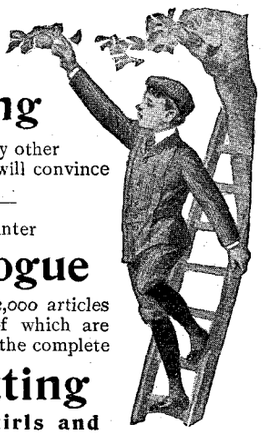

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Comfort, economy and cleanliness demand it. You may have tried others, but do not judge Terry's by that standard. **It is safe, automatically adjusted, easily sharpened and cleaned. No set screws or hinges. Compact as a watch.** Razor in tin box, $1.50. Razor in Morocco Case, $2.00. Automatic stropping machine and strop, $2.00. Send for **FREE booklet** on reasons for self-shaving and how to use a razor.

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clude the French aristocracy from public affairs?"

GAMBETTA: "But there is no longer an aristocracy in France, monseigneur. There are only dukes without armies, marquises who are not called upon to defend any 'marche' or frontier; counts, viscounts, and barons without lands, authority, or influence."

THE PRINCE: "Perhaps I should have said the French nobles."

GAMBETTA: "But they do not wish to enter public affairs; they know they are defeated. They sulk, that is their accepted rôle. You find them only in the army and navy and occasionally in the diplomatic service. In all these places they do very well, I admit."

THE PRINCE: "But why do you not do as we do in my country? We take the men most distinguished in science, literature, commerce, and manufactures and make peers of them. So our nobility continues to be a true aristocracy."

GAMBETTA: "So you may, at least for a time, but not we. The Duke of Mossback [*Roche-qui-Mousse*] would never consent to rub shoulders with the Dukes of Science, Industry and Fine Arts. In a republic we can have but one aristocracy, that of learning and merit, and that needs no title to give it prominence.

THE PRINCE: "You are a true republican, Monsieur Gambetta."

GAMBETTA: "I humbly confess the charge, my lord, and I find it quite easy to understand why you should be a royalist."

The Prince laughed heartily, and the subject was changed.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Labouchere and an Englishman.—Justin McCarthy tells this story about Henry Labouchere, the eminent English journalist and politician, in *The Outlook*:

When Labouchere was attached to the British Legation at Washington—it was then only a legation—his room was invaded one day by an indignant John Bull, fresh from England, who had some grievance to bring under the notice of the British Minister. That eminent personage was not then in the house, and the man with a grievance was shown into Labouchere's room.

Labouchere was smoking a cigarette, according to his custom, and he received the visitor blandly, but without any effusive welcome. John Bull declared that he must see the Minister at once, and Labouchere mildly responded that the British Minister was not in the legation building. "When will he return?" was the next demand, to which Labouchere could only make answer that he really did not know. "Then," declared the resolute British citizen, "I have only to say that I shall wait here until he returns." Labouchere signified his full concurrence with this proposal, and graciously invited his countryman to take a chair, and then went on with his reading and noting of letters and his cigarette, just as before. Hours glided away, and no further word was exchanged.

At last the hour came for closing the official rooms, and Labouchere began to put on his coat and make preparations for a speedy departure. The visitor thereupon saw that the time had come for some decided movement on his part, and he sternly put to Labouchere the question, "Can you tell me where the British Minister is just now?" Labouchere replied, with his usual un-

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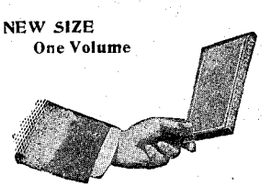

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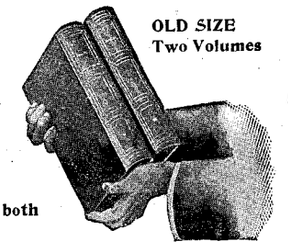

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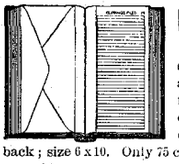

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ruffled composure, "I really can not tell you exactly where he is just now, but I should think he must be nearly half-way across the Atlantic, as he left New York for England last Saturday."

Up rose John Bull in fierce indignation, and exclaimed: "You never told me that he had left for England." "You never asked me the question before," Labouchere made answer, with undisturbed urbanity, and the visitor had nothing for it but to go off in storm.

Mark Twain's First Money.—While traveling recently, according to the New York *Times*, Mark Twain was asked by a friend and fellow-passenger if he remembered the first money he had ever earned.

"Yes," answered Mr. Clemens, puffing meditatively on his cigar, "I have a distinct recollection of it. When I was a youngster I attended school at a place where the use of the birch rod was not an unusual event. It was against the rules to mark the desks in any manner, the penalty being a fine of $5 or public chastisement.

"Happening to violate the rule on one occasion, I was offered the alternative. I told my father, and, as he seemed to think it would be too bad for me to be publicly punished, he gave me the $5. At that period of my existence $5 was a large sum, while a whipping was of little consequence, and so—" here Mr. Clemens reflectively knocked the ashes from his cigar—"well," he finally added, "that was how I earned my first $5."

Trousers and Pants.—Ex-President Gates of Amherst College is said to have a fondness for bargain-hunting that is almost feminine. As illustrative of this the New York *Times* prints the following incident:

It is told that on a certain occasion Mr. Gates bought for $3 a pair of trousers that had been marked at $6, and had them charged. The first of the month a bill came in:

"To one pr. pants, $3."

Mr. Gates crossed off the "pants" and substituted "trousers," then remailed the bill. The first of the next month another bill came in:

"To one pr. pants, $3."

This time the bill was returned, as before, but with the following legend: "Dear Mr. Thompson: I am always careful about the language I use, and like other people to be the same." The first of the third month Mr. Gates received a bill:

"To one pr. pants, $3.

This time he went in person to visit Mr. Thompson. He explained his position. Thompson looked at him a moment, and then replied:

"Pres'dent Gates, I've been in the clothing business for twenty-five years. An' during them twenty-five years everything in my shop above $5 has been trousers and everything below $5 has been pants. It's pants you got, egad, Sir; it's pants you'll pay for."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Mr. Frank Stanton's Humor.—Mr. Frank L. Stanton displays in his new volume of verse, "Up from Georgia," a humorous touch that is very refreshing. The following are quoted as fair examples of this humorous vein.

AT THE OPERA.

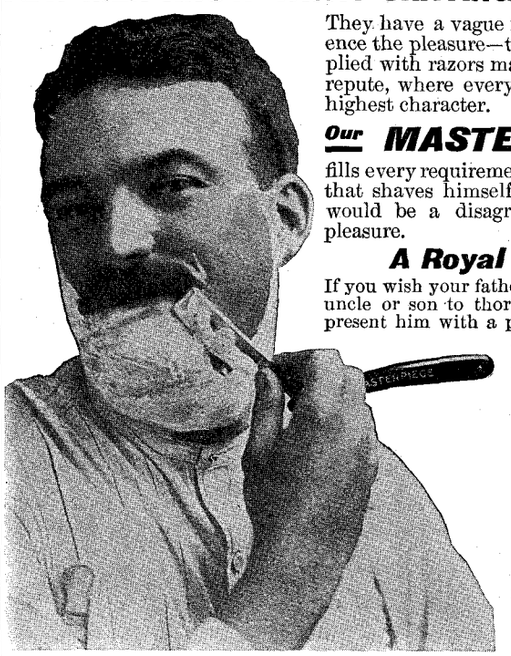
I've been an' heerd the opery—an' I reckon it wuz grand;
But the music I've been raised to is "Dixie" by the band,
"'Way Down in Alabama," an' "Darlin' Nelly Gray,"
An' that hifalutin' singing made a feller lose his way!

An' then the words wuz furrin', an' I r'aly never knowed
How to track 'em and to keep 'em in the middle o' the road;

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

FEW MEN KNOW WHAT SHAVING WITH PLEASURE IS



They have a vague idea, but to enjoy it—to experience the pleasure—to realize it, they must be supplied with razors made by practical cutlers of long repute, where every touch denotes artistic skill of highest character.

Our MASTERPIECE RAZOR

fills every requirement necessary to make every man that shaves himself enjoy it, and transforms what would be a disagreeable task into a delightful pleasure.

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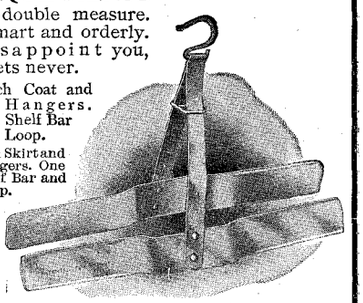

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KLIPS Write for price-list. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

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Fer what I wuz a-wantin'—but I hoped for it in vain—
Wuz a lively double-shuffle, an "Han's roun', Liza-Jane!"

But the folks applauded lively, till all the house wuz stirred,
Tho them that cheered the loudest couldn't understand a word!
An' I hired of a feller fer a quarter of a dollar
To nudge me at the proper time an' tell me when to holler.

I stood it out, right noble, an' when the thing wuz through,
Sez I, "I reckon that you done the best you all could do;
But you didn't hit me heavy!" An' I struck, on comin' down,
A feller whistlin' "Dixie," an' follered him roun' town!

THE WAY TO THE MELON PATCH.

Don't want no moon, en not one match,
Fer ter light my way ter de melon patch;
Night or day
(Dat what I say!)
I kin shet my eye en fin' my way!

De road ez white es a streak er light,
But I takes de path whar de san' ain't bright;
Kaze de white man wait
By de shotgun gate,
Fer ter blow me clean 'cross Georgy State!

So take yo' moon, en keep yo' match;
I knows my way ter de melon patch!
Night or day,
Whilst you watch en pray,
I shets my eye en I fin's my way!

THE ABSENCE OF PHILIP.

Sweet Laura now the cypress twines
And far her heart must roam,
For Philip's in the Philippines,
And Philip pines for home!

A lovely maiden, all forlorn,
No joy her sorrow checks;
All night she weeps, till dewey morn
Shines on the Dewey decks.

And Philip sighs from dark to dawn,
By sad misfortune schooled,
And writes eight saffron pages on
Manila wrapping (ruled).

And Laura weeps to read the lines,
And looks across the foam;
For Philip's in the Philippines,
And Philip pines for home!

AN ANSWERED PRAYER.

Our John's been made a doctor—so all the papers tell,
An' he's lookin' 'roun' fer business, but the folks are keepin' well;
But his mother, she is hopeful, for he's got to pay his bills,
An' she's asked the Lord fer measels an' a sprinklin' of the chills!

It's been a month, I reckon, sence they took an' turned him out,
But the country is so healthy that the doctors are in doubt;
But his mother keeps on prayin', while he's dodgin' of his bills:

If I Did Not Know

my system for obtaining and retaining **Perfect Health and Physical Development** to be better than any other course in existence (irrespective of cost of other courses), I would not buy space in this Magazine to tell you about it.

Write me a postal to-day and you will learn **why** my course by mail is superior in every particular. It is not simply a course of "Physical Culture," but a scientific, yet simple, system and method **giving you and enabling you to retain**

PERFECT HEALTH AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

"A chain is only as strong as its weakest link," and so it is with **you.** If you are to continue having a strong mind the vital organs must be **kept** or **made** strong, or your "chain" of strength will soon be broken. Your vital organs constitute the chain on which hangs **your success in life.**

At this age the mental and physical energy necessary to attain success in either **social, business, professional,** or **political life** is sure to overtax us unless something is done to prevent it.

Don't be content with taking medicine to "assist nature," but let me teach you how to take beneficial exercise so that **your entire system will resist disease.** If you have ill health my advice and system of exercises will bring you good health. If you have good health my course will enable you to retain it throughout a long life.

The retaining of your strength is essential to success in life—it is more—**it is a duty** you owe not only to yourself but to your family and your Creator.

I want every reader (man or woman), whether directly interested in Physical Culture or not, to have my booklet on SELF-IMPROVEMENT. It will be **sent free** for the asking. Contains interesting and valuable reading. **Write postal or letter to-day.**

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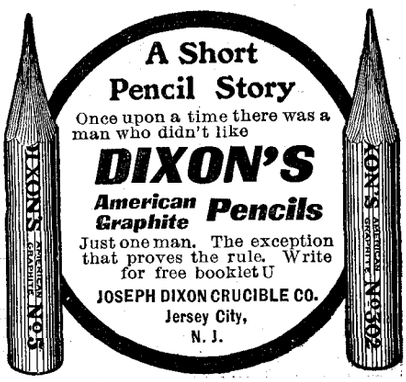

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Illustration on left is full size of ladies' style; on right, gentlemen's style.

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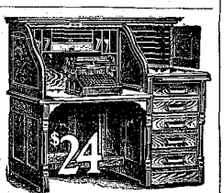

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An' she's asked the Lord fer measels an' a sprinklin' of the chills!

These women has a lot o' faith—they never loose their hold.
(I wonder what's the matter now? I'm gittin' kinder cold!
The good Lord's gone an' answered her, an' John'll pay his bills;
Fer if this here ain't the measels, it's a-sprinklin' of the chills!)

Quite Friendly.—"When I want to borrow a dollar I never go to a friend," he said, as if he were leading up to something. "Ah, well," replied the other, extending his hand, "let us be friends."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A Parthian Shot.—Mr. Beasley J. Robertson was for long editor of *The Battleaxe.* He always strove for accuracy, and when he did make a misstatement he was not above acknowledging it, as witness the following, which he one week printed:

"We deem a word of explanation due our readers with regard to an item which appeared in the last *Battleaxe*, in which we stated that Henry R. Brown, of Long Prairie Township, had been brought before Justice of the Peace James Hargrave, and bound over for stealing chickens and resisting an officer. It appears that Hargrave was the man guilty of the crimes, and Mr. Brown the official before whom he was arraigned. We cheerfully make the correction. Mr. Brown has not stolen any chickens yet."—In November *Harper's Magazine.*

Coming Events.

November 13–20.—A. M. E. Church Conference at Waverley, Tenn.

November 19.—Convention of the National Woolen and Worsted Overseers' Association at Boston.

November 25–December 1.—C. M. E. Church Conference at Alexander City, Ala.

November 26.—Retail Grocers' Convention at Jacksonville, Fla.

November 27–28.—Convention of the Northwest Teachers' Association at Colby, Kansas.

November 28–29.—Convention of the National Educators' Association at Cleveland.

November 29–December 6.—International Live-Stock Exposition at Chicago.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

November 7.—The Venezuelan revolution is said to have collapsed, and Castro's forces are pursuing the rebels.

November 9.—Colombian rebels refuse to accept the peace terms offered by the Government.

The Colombian gunboats *Bogota* and *Chucuito* sail from Panama harbor under instructions to find and engage the revolutionary fleet.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 3.—Colonel Swayne is recalled to England, and General Manning will lead the proposed second expedition against the Mad Mullah of Somaliland.

The French Government succeeds in bringing together arbitrators representing the striking miners and the mine owners.

November 4.—A fresh uprising is reported in Haiti.

William Redmond, the noted Irish Nationalist, is arrested on landing in Ireland and sent to jail in Dublin, to serve a sentence of six months imposed under the Crimes law.

November 5.—The arbitrators in the miners'

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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strike in France decide against the increase of wages demanded.

The foreign consuls at Gonaives, Haiti, refuse to surrender to General Nord Alexis the refugees who took shelter in the consulates.

The Danish West Indian Company, which is trying to promote the interests of the Danish West Indies, has been unable to sell more than one-fifth of the shares, which amount to $1,000,000.

November 6.—M. Le Comte introduces in the French Senate a bill to make dueling punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Emperor William leaves Kiel en route for England on the *Hohenzollern*.

November 7.—The arbitrators in the French coal strike again decide against the increase of wages demanded.

Count Castellane is ousted from the French Chamber of Deputies, his election being pronounced void.

The Mad Mullah is said to have 15,000 spearmen and 2,000 rifles, and is adding to his strength while awaiting the British forces.

November 8.—Emperor William arrives in England.

At a meeting in the coal-mining region of France, attended by 15,000 strikers, it is voted to continue the strike, and not abide by the decision of the arbitrators.

The Czar of Russia is said to be melancholy, and his condition creates anxiety.

November 9.—The mounted police, sent out by the Government in Manitoba, after a wild scene at Minnedosa, Manitoba, succeed in forcing many of the Doukhobors to return to their villages.

Domestic.

November 3.—The members of the Coal Strike Commission visit the Hazleton district.

The annual report of Ellis H. Roberts, United States Treasurer, is made public.

November 4.—As a result of the elections, the Republican party retains control of Congress and of most of the States that were Republican in 1900.

President Mitchell's report on the mine workers' demands is made public.

November 5.—The Navy Department learns that the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, which has not replied to the President's terms for permission to land a cable at Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, and on the California coast, is laying a cable under the patronage of the British Cable trust.

November 6.—The annual report of Lieutenant-General Miles is made public by the War Department.

The strike arbitration commissioners finish their work of personal inspection of the mines, and separate for a week.

November 7.—The fight for the speakership begins, the candidates already announced being Messrs. Dalzell, Cannon, and Babcock.

Adjutant-General Corbin, in his annual report, praises the army canteen and recommends its restoration.

November 8.—A treaty providing for reciprocity between the United States and Newfoundland is signed by Secretary Hay and Sir Michael Herbert.

Wu Ting Fang presents his letters of recall to President Roosevelt.

November 9.—Admiral Bradford's annual report is made public.

American Dependencies.

November 8.—*Philippines:* The Sultan of Bacolod, Mindanao, assumes a friendly attitude toward the Americans; the proposed punitive expedition against him will probably be abandoned.

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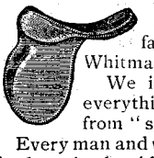

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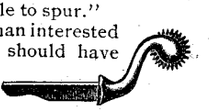

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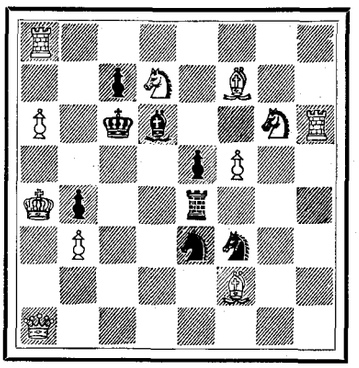
Problem 759.

LXXVII.—MOTTO: "Richmond."

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

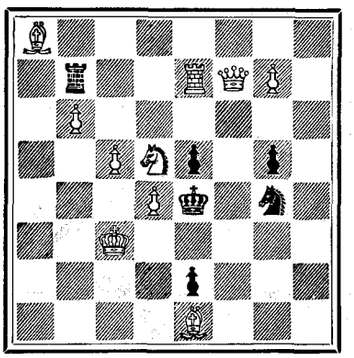
R 7; 2 p S 1 B 2; P 1 k b 2 S R; 4 p P 2; K p 2 r 3; 1 P 2 s s 2; 5 B 2; Q 7.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 760.

LXXVIII.—MOTTO: "Regina II."

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

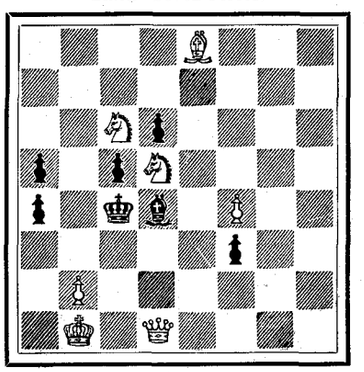
B 7; 1 r 2 R Q P 1; 1 P 6; 2 P S p 1 p 1; 3 P k 1 s 1; 2 K 5; 4 p 3; 4 B 3.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 761.

LXXIX.—MOTTO: "A soldier, and afeared!"

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

4 B 3; 8; 2 S p 4; p 1 p S 4; p 1 k b 1 P 2; 5 p 2 1 P 6; 1 K 1 Q 4.

White mates in three moves.

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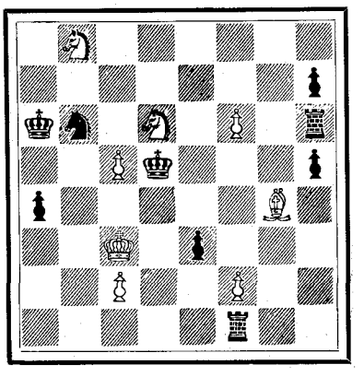
Problem 762.

LXXX.—MOTTO: "Where there's a will, there's a way, II."

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

1 S 6; 7 p; K s 1 S 1 P 1 r; 1 P k 3 p; p 5 B 1; 2 Q 1 p 3; 2 P 2 P 2; 5 r 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 747. LXV.: Q—Kt 6

No. 748. LXVI.: No solution
Author's key, P—Q 6, is defeated by B—Q 6.

No. 749. LXVII.

1. R—K Kt 8 / K—B 5	2. P—B 8 (Q) ch / K—Kt 6	3. Q—B 2, mate
	2. ..... / K—K 4	3. Q(R 7) x P, mate
1. ..... / K x P	2. P—B 8 (Kt) / K—K 4	3. B—B 7, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 4	3. Q x P, mates
	2. ..... / P moves	3. Q—Q B 7, mate
1. ..... / P—K 3	2. P—B 8 (R) / K x P	3. Q—Q B 7, mate
1. ..... / P x P	2. P—B 8 (B) / K—B 5	3. B x P, mate

No. 750. LXVIII.: Author's Solution: B—Kt 4.
Second solution: Q—K 2.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; K. Kentino, Newark, N. J.; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; "Malvern," Melrose, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.

747: W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.

747, 748: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia.

747, 748, 749: N. Nelson, Hopkins, Minn.

748: The Rev. P. D. Thompson, East New Market, Md.; W. L. Grogan, Sweetwater, Tex.; F. Edwards, Sewickley, Pa.

748, 749, 750: W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.

749, 750: F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.

750: A. Gordon, New York City.

Comments (747): "Fair"—M. M.; "A subtle key, but otherwise monotonous"—G. D.; "Very beautiful"—F. S. F.; "The chief feature is the number of close 'tries'"—H. W. B.; "Rather ordinary; construction is slovenly"—A. C. W.; "Excellent; almost perfect"—K. K.; "Thoroughly well constructed"—J. C. J. W.; "Pretty and accurate play"—F. G.; "Intricate and seductive"—W. R. C.; "Good"—"Twenty-three"; "Very clever"—N.N.

749: "Stands high in its class"—M. M.; "Unique"—G. D.; "Deserves and will receive

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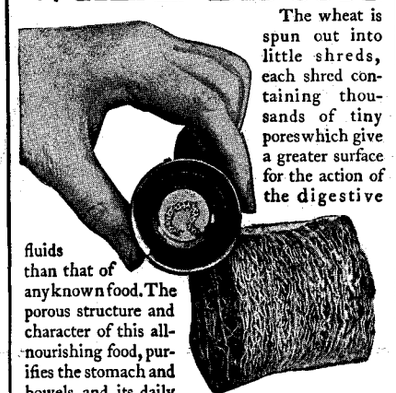

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universal praise"—F. S. F.; "A notable achievement"—H. W. B.; "Extremely ingenious"—A. C. W.; "Highly interesting"—K. K.; "The first time that the feat has been accomplished by the Pawn having the use of only one square, and no capturing"—J. C. J. W.; "An improvement on other problems of this nature, as the promotion occurs on one square"—F. G.; "A clever artifice"—N. N.; "Most ingenious of the whole series"—W. J. L.

Concerning problem 737: "Scylla and Charybdis," we believe that great injustice has been done the author. The alleged "Second solution," Kt—Kt 7, is answered by P—Q B 4, and until we are convinced to the contrary, we give the author's solution, Q—Q sq, as the only one.

In addition to those reported, the Hon. T. M. T., J. J. B., O. C. P., and Dr. R. O'B., San Francisco, got 743–746; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan., and Dr. J. M. J. Manning, Almo, Ky., 744.

Pillsbury in Vienna.

(Comments and Notes by Reichelm.)

Mr. Pillsbury gave one of his sixteen-fold blindfold simultaneous astonishers in Vienna. The following game is the gem of the lot. It was opened quietly enough on Ruy Lopez lines. His adversary, Herr Lissek, is a well-booked man; in fact, he belongs to the large family of the know-too-muches. On move 22, Pillsbury began to break into Black's game. This was skilfully enlarged upon, until after move of Q—K Kt sq on Black's twenty-sixth turn, Pillsbury wound him up in a blaze of glory with a forced mate in five moves.

	PILLSBURY. *White.*	LISSEK. *Black.*		PILLSBURY. *White.*	LISSEK. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	15	Kt x Kt	P x Kt
2	K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	16	B—Kt 2	B—Q 2 (f)
3	B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3 (a)	17	K R—K sq	B—Kt 4
4	B—R 4	P—Q 3 (b)	18	Q—Q 4	P—Q B 4
5	Kt—B 3	B—Q 2	19	Q—Q 5	Q R—B sq
6	B x Kt (c)	P x B (d)	20	Kt—B 5	K—B sq
7	P—Q 4	P—B 3 (e)	21	Q R-Q sq	R—B 3
8	Castles	Kt—K 2	22	P-K 5 (g)	P—Kt 3 (h)
9	Kt—K R 4	P x P	23	Kt—R 6	K—Kt 2
10	Q x P	B—K 3	24	P x P ch	B x P
11	P—B 4	P—Q B 4	25	Q—B 7 ch	K x Kt
12	Q—Q 3	Kt—B 3	26	B x B	Q—K Kt sq
13	Kt—Q 5	B—K 2	27	Mate in five (i)	
14	P—Q Kt 3	Kt—Kt 5			

Comments.

(a) Now that the Berlin defense (Kt—B 3) has become exhausted by much play, and most other moves are found wanting Morphy's move (in the text) has again become fashionable.

(b) Now, K Kt—B 3 is usual.

(c) For the purpose, no doubt, of giving this game a distinct character, and therefore easier to remember.

(d) Always better than Bishop taking, as the cluster of Pawns in the centre is a source of strength.

(e) Herr Lissek is evidently a well-booked man, for the theory of the game says that when the adverse K B is not on the board, this move is permissible. P x P is better.

(f) Black's general complaint is too much learning. A better, altho not adequate, remedy was Castling, and then retire B—B 2 when necessary.

(g) The break into Black's game and preliminary to the final dissolving view.

(h) With another *tempo* at his command White would have proceeded with P x Q P.

(i) A forced mate in five moves is on the tapis. It is quite a little problem in itself, yet the blindfolded Wonder, who conducted this and fifteen other games at the same time, did not fail to find the best procedure.

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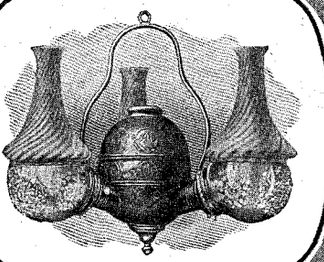

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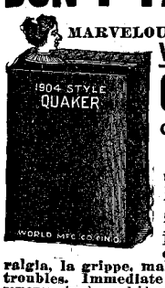

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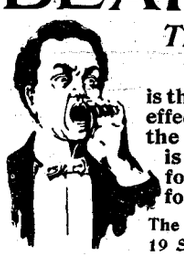

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